TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLI. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874. NO. 53.

CHARCOAL'S STORY

I'm only Charcoal, the blacksmith's dog,
Ugly and fast growing old.
Lying in sunshine the live-long day,
By the forge when the nights are cold.
I look across at the little house,
The door where I used to wait
For a school-boy shout, a merry face,
To meet me within the gate.

My master, the smith, remembers too;
I see in his grimy cheek,
As he looks across at the cottage-door,
A pitiful, tear-drawn streak
He stooping, lays, in a trembling way,
His hand on my lifted head;
I look and whine, but we understand—
Each thinks of the school boy dead.

Prince is the tawny and handsome hound
That comes with the hunting Squire;
Smooth and well-fed, with a stable-bed,
And a place by the kitchen fire.
The Squire is going away, he said;
He waited an hour to-day,
While my master carefully shod his mare
In his slow, old fashioned way.

I heard him say, with an oath or two,
"Put an end to that sorry cur;
Better buy my Prince, he's a noble beast,"
I heard, but did not stir:
For I knew I was only a worn-out thing,
Not bright, like the tawny hound,
And I felt I would gladly go and die
On a short, new grave-yard mound.

"Well, Squire," the brawny arm rose and fell,
The sparks from the anvil flew—
"I s'pose the critter that's laying there
Is not much account to you,
But while I live and can earn his keep,
Old Charcoal and I won't part;
For, Squire, I really think sometimes
That dog has a human heart.

My little Jacky—he loved him so—
And Jacky he's gone, you see;
And so it appears as if Charcoal knows
That he's more than folks to me."

The Squire is gone with his horse and hound,
And master and I still wait
Together and side by side go in
At night through the lonely gate.
But by and by one must go alone—
One only be left of three,
To pass the gate and the cottage door—
Alas! if it should be me!

A Tale of the Future.

"No, Sir, I will not—I never bet. Once only in my life did I make a bet for a large sum, and I lost that in such a humiliating way that I registered a vow not to be bitten a second time."

"You quite raise my curiosity. As there is no chance of our settling by a friendly bet the little dispute as to what exact species of abomination our friend the costermonger is hawking, you should at least let me have the benefit of your first and last experience in that line."

"It is an old story, now; but if you will light a cheroot and join me in another bottle of Forzate, I shall let you into the secret of my dislike to betting."

The speakers were both Englishmen, and had met by chance at a little auberge in an out-of-the-way village of the lower Engardine. Having dined together, they were having their cigars in the verandah, when some trifling difference of opinion brought on the conversation given above.

As soon as madame the hostess had supplied their wants, the older of the two began to relate the following incident with an air of veracity so strongly marked that his listener found it impossible to doubt the accuracy of what he said:

"The time I speak of is some twenty or five and twenty years ago, when the Alpine Club was still in its full glory. Things were very different then from what they are now. The Andes Association had not yet been formed—destined as it was utterly to cast into the shade its Alpine predecessor. There was no railway over Mount Blanc, and the idea of a lift to the hotel on the top of the Matterhorn had not yet been started; in fact, if I remember rightly, the hotel itself had not been built. I was at that time a member of the club, and few more enthusiastic individuals could have been found among the number of its admirers. Innumerable were the articles that I contributed to its journal, giving appalling accounts of the adventures I had met with in scaling peaks and climbing down precipices, and other little performances of that nature. Immense used to be my delight and pride at being able to inscribe the magic letters A. C. after my name in the visitors' books in Swiss inns. Astonishing used to be the 'get up' in which I started for the most ordinary walk, girt about with a variety of ropes, and ice-axes, and spectacles, and bells. I can speak jestingly of those little vanities now, but it took a very severe and a very expensive lesson entirely to cure me. And the way it come about was this:

There was to be an annual dinner of the club held at the Crystal Palace on a certain day in May, soon after I had taken my university degree. This dinner, I had set my heart on attending; but when the afternoon of the day arrived, I received a letter from some of my country cousins, saying that they were coming up to town that day, and begging me to meet them at the train. This was not pleasant; but as there was no help for it, I endeavored to calm my ruffled temper with the assistance of my hookah, and so far succeeded that I was not actually rude to my relatives while escorting them through the town. When I had thus done my duty, I began to consider what to do with myself, and what particular establishment I should favor with my custom for dinner that evening. Just as I had settled that important matter, who should I meet coming around a corner, but my friend Jack Hilyar, the very man of all others, I should have wished to come upon at that moment. Jack was as good a fellow as ever breathed—pleasant and light-hearted, but with plenty of stuff in him for all that. As luck would have it, he had not yet dined, so we arranged to have a quiet little dinner together, and a good chat in the smoking room afterwards. We had finished the second course, and were discussing the wines and dessert, when a stranger entered the room and seated himself at the table next to me. Now, all my life I have been a physiognomist—not, perhaps, in the ordinary sense of the word, as I do not assert that I can read a man's general character from his appearance—but this I can tell at the first glance, whether a man is potentially my enemy or my friend. In this judgment at first sight I have never yet found myself to be mistaken. The very moment the stranger entered the room where I sat I conceived an intense dislike to him—a feeling that that man, if ever he were to cross my path, would prove a determined and formidable foe. At a glance we could see that he was an American. The sharp, eagle face, the slouching gait, and, above all, the intensely free and easy manner, indicated his nationality beyond the shadow of a doubt. Pulling three chairs together, he stretched himself along them, and set himself to stare calmly and persistently at Jack and myself. We were partly amused and partly annoyed at the insolence of the man; but, as we had finished our wine, we adjourned to the smoking room. Soon after the American followed us into another room, and rested himself up against the mantel piece, while he gave out, for the benefit of all present, his opinions on things in general. Jack, who had got over his first feeling of disgust, seemed highly to enjoy the man's eccentricity, and to wish to draw him out as much as possible. Soon he grew tired of this amusement, so we resumed the talk we had been engaged in on the subject of the Alpine Club.—Jack was thinking of joining it, and in reply to his questions I gave a glowing description of all its glories. The harsh voice of the American broke upon our ears with the remark:

"I ca'c'late the Alpine Club is a tarnation humbug."

Jack looked delighted, and giving a sly glance at me, proceed to draw out our friend once more.

"'I hope, sir,' he rejoined, in a most polite tone, 'that you will give your reasons for that opinion, as I had thought of becoming a member, but, of course, would not do so, if convinced that the whole concern was a humbug.'

"'Wall, stranger, you could not do a knowinger thing than stay as you air. I guess they've named the thing wrong. It should be the 'Brag Company, Limited.' Some 'tarnal duffer that calls himself an A. C. goes up a mountain that all the folk near have known for years, and then writes to all the European papers to say that he has made a first ascent. I reckon they've raised the prices of every darned thing in Switzerland close on fifty per cent. Then they're such cheeky cusses to meet; and the greater the duffer the cheekier he is. Don't do it, stranger—don't do it.'

While this was going on, I sat by silent, but rapidly losing my temper. At last I could stand it no longer, and burst out with, 'This is mere vague abuse, Sir. I will bet you any sum of money you choose to name that I will select a better mountaineer from the members of the club than any man you can name. Is that a fair offer? The Alpine Club against the world.'

"The Yankee looked me over from head to foot, and then drawled out, 'Wall, stranger, I guess I'll take your bet if you'll let the mountaineering be between you and me. I lay you $10,000 that before this time three years I'll have cut you out in tall climbing.'

"I had spoken hastily, and was perfectly taken aback at being closed with so quickly. However, I was in for it now, and could not go back from my word. As cooly as I could I said, Just as you like. Let the bet be between you and me. The sum you name will be as good as any other, but of course must be lodged by both parties before the matter is finally arranged.'

"I calc'late you're right, stranger. It won't be long before you hear from me about it. What do you say your name is?"

"Forbes—Henry Forbes."

"Mine is Zachariah Johnston, of New York City. Wall, I guess we're to meet here on this day three years, and whichever has done the tallest and hardest mountain is to have the stakes. Shake hands on it, stranger—shake hands on it."

"Here I was obliged reluctantly to stretch out my hand to be grasped by the bony fingers of the other. After this he tossed the end of his cheroot into the fireplace, and sauntered out of the room, whistling 'Yankee Doodle.'

"The whole affair had not taken more than five minutes, so that Jack had not had time to interfere. His face at the moment the American left the room was a study for an artist. Astonishment, amusement, and a sort of tragic horror, were all struggling for expression. When the door was fairly shut, he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, which lasted for some time. 'Well, if I did not think it was all a joke,' at last he found breath to say, 'I should say it was as nasty a scrape as ever you got yourself into. Making a bet of £2,000 with an utter stranger. A bet that, if there is anything in it, would compel you to go roaming around the world for three years, and spend fabulous sums for nothing at all. I'll just go after him and explain that, of course, nothing was meant by the thing, or else he will let that long tongue of his wag to such an extent that we shall never hear the last of it.'

"As he got up to leave the room the manager of the hotel came in with a very puzzled expression of countenance. 'Excuse me Sir, but are you Mr. Forbes?'

"'Yes, my name is Forbes.'

"'Well, Sir, the American gentleman who has just left the house—very strange gentleman he appears to be—came to me a few moments ago and asked me to give you this slip of paper. But the strange part of the matter is, gentlemen, that he handed me a note of hand for £2,000, payable this day three years, for which I gave him a receipt. He said it was some bet he had made with you, Mr. Forbes, and that you would understand about it.'

"I felt as if I were in a sort of serio-comic dream; but mechanically took the slip of paper of which the manager had spoken—there were only a few words on it: "This day three years, May 19, 1865, at five in the afternoon in the smoking room, Langholm Hotel, Z. J."

"Where is the gentleman now?" I cried, starting from my chair.

"Immediately after speaking to me he left the hotel, and, calling a hansom, drove off."

"I sank back, seeing that I had been outwitted, and feeling very much inclined to use strong language.

"Jack came over to me, and, laying his hand on my shoulder, said, 'He's a sharp hand at a bargain; but cheer up, old fellow, we'll take the wind out of his sails before we've done with him. Let me see, now—I've just sold out of the 71st, and don't well know what to do with myself. So I'm your man for any mountaineous excursions from this to Timbuctoo.'

"'Thanks, my dear fellow,' cried I, grasping his hand; 'but it won't do. I could not think of letting you go on this wild goose chase with me. Why, heaven only knows how long I shall be away from England, for do my utmost to win the bet I certainly shall.'

"'Don't talk any rubbish of that kind about thanks. Why, I could not think of a more amusing employment than seeing a little of the world and at the same time cutting out our friend, the Yankee. No, since I was partly the means of getting you into the scrape by talking at all to the man, I certainly mean to see you well out of it.'

"So, after a great deal of talk, it was finally arranged that Jack Hilyar and I were to start together in search of the highest and most difficult of mountains to be found. Of course, before anything more was done, we took care to find out that Mr. Zachariah Johnston was not a penniless adventurer, but he had wherewithal to pay his debt, if he should lose. This point being ascertained, the next great question that arose was, what mountain we should attack. Switzerland had been long used up. Norway was voted too low for our purpose. The highest peak of the Andes had already been attained. So that for a time we were at a loss. I suggested that it might be a good plan to cut out the American on his own soil, by conquering any peaks of the Rocky Mountains that were not already known to the Alpine Club; but, on careful consideration, we rejected the idea; as the hunters and trappers are familiar with them, and but little credit is gained by a second ascent. A happy thought struck Jack. 'I have it,' he cried; 'Central Africa and the Mountains of the Moon.'

"The more we talk the thing over, the more we liked it. Utterly unknown to all Europeans, and surrounded by a sort of halo of mystery, those, of all others, were the mountains for us. Within a fortnight we had left London, laden with everything that could by any possibility be of use to us in our distant explorations, and a good many things which certainly could not be so. My life, for a few days before we started, was made a burden to me by the enthusiasm which Jack showed for buying all kinds of strange articles which he asserted might come in handy. Among these, I remember, were a circular saw, a churn, and a barrel organ. The last he asserted would be invaluable in appeasing the minds of the natives. In spite of the amount of our impediments, we were more successful than most African travelers. Gaining information from every possible source, and accompanied by a perfect gang of natives from various tribes, who, inspite of their assertions knew as little as we did ourselves, we wandered for nearly four months over hitherto untrodden ground before we even came in sight of the Moon Mountains. See them, however, we did; and there, in the midst of the mighty group, rose one giant peak, soaring far above the rest, and, in spite of the torrid zone, white with eternal snow.

"On asking, as well as we could, of the natives, what the name of this peak was, they replied something that sounded like 'Mumph Jomb.' This delighted us immensely, as their name for it, corrupt as it seemed to be, was an evident confirmation of the idea contained in the ancient rhyme that Mumbo Jumbo inhabited the Mountains of the Moon.

"Well, Sir, I need not trouble you with an account of all the difficulties we encountered before we reached the top of Mumph Jomb. So often we were driven back by storms and mists and falling stones, that the natives were confirmed in their original impression of the mountain being haunted, and absolutely refused to go with us any more.

Jack and I were thus left alone to fight it out with the great peak, and at last we conquered it. It was the third day after we had been left alone that we cut our way up the last ice slope leading to the top. I happened to be first at that moment, and as the last step was cut, I sprang on the clear space on the top with a wild cheer. The sight that met my eyes there, however, very nearly made me stagger back over the edge. Quietly seated on the very highest point was our friend Zachariah Johnson, picking his teeth with his bowie knife. 'I reckon you're half an hour late, stranger,' he remarked, in a cheerful tone of voice. 'While you made tracks up one side of this 'ere mountain, I did similar up the other; but I guess you'll have to grease your boots better if you want to beat me at that game.' With that he took off his hat, and, with a low, mocking bow, wished us good morning. Three minutes after he was lost to view down the same side of the mountain he had ascended by.

'I need hardly tell you that we felt greatly crushed by this melancholy termination of our first attempt, and it was in very low spirits, indeed, that we made our way down the mountain and returned, after some weeks' traveling to Cairo.

"It was while staying there that a glorious plan developed itself in our brains; more ambitious and more daring than anything that had yet been conceived by man. We were in search of mountains; why not go to the highest of all mountains, the Himalayas? and among these why not attempt the highest of them all—Mount Everest? The highest mountain in the world! We became perfectly fascinated by the idea. By day we talked of nothing else, and at night Mount Everest haunted our dreams.

"At first we feared that it would be hopeless attempting it, on account of the very rare state of the atmosphere on the top; but on examining records of baloon ascents, we found, to our relief, that aeronauts had been to even greater heights without experiencing any great difficulty in breathing. Before starting for the Himalayas, we sent to England for several things which we conceived necessary for our new undertaking, among others for a small baloon. I also wrote to Grindelwald for two of the best guides then in Switzerland—Cachat and Morel—offering them such liberal terms that I felt sure they would agree to come. Of these two, I knew Cachat personally, and had more than once had occasion to see his skill at ice-work, so you may imagine my annoyance when I got a letter from him saying that he could not go, as he was already engaged for a distant expedition by an another monsieur; he thought he was an American monsieur who had engaged him. This was unfortunate; but Morel was able to come, and duly met us at Alexandria. After a successful voyage and a somewhat uninteresting journey through the plains of Northern India, we at last reached the base of the great mountain chain containing innumerable vast forms, besides which Mont Blanc would appear an insignificant hillock. Well, here we began our difficulties; we were obliged to organize a large body of natives to act as porters. It being quite uncertain how many weeks, or even months, we might be far removed from human habitation, it was, of course, necessary to bring a very large supply of provisions, as well as tents, warm clothing, and the implements which we hoped to make use of in the ascent. The best maps of that region which we had been able to procure in Bombay were so utterly inaccurate that it was impossible to depend on them in the least. Having reached the base of Mount Everest itself, we found it necessary to take a sort of rough survey ourselves, and to make a number of preliminary excursions on the sides of the mountain.

We established a camp about 12,000 feet above sea level, which, from the vast height of the plateau, was scarcely above the base of the mountain itself. We found, however, that the natives could not stand a greater amount of cold than that. Moral, Jack and I used to make expeditions high up on the sides of the neighboring mountains, armed with a good glass, and from thence try to see our best route in attacking Everest. Till about half the distance to the top had been passed we saw that we should have nothing but vast snow fields, but then it would be necessary to pass along a terrible arrete—steep, and bounded by frightful precipices. After a careful examination of this through the glass, the Swiss guide pronounced it to be very difficult, but not impossible. Beyond this there seemed to be a perpendicular ice-wall; but we know how deceptive such things are when looked at in the face, especially at such a distance, and trusted to be able to cut our way up to it. We waited until there seemed to be a prospect of settled fine weather, and then, early one morning, the three of us started from our camp, laden with provisions for several days, blankets, and my precious balloon in a little silk case.

In the highest spirits we ascended steadily, roped, of course, over miles of unbroken snow. Occasionally one or other of us would disappear down a hidden crevasse, but the others soon pulled him out. When night came on we scooped a large hole in the snow, and wrapped in our blankets, did not feel much the worse for the intense cold.—For three days we were on this giant snow slope, and, during this part of the ascent, experienced less difficulty than we had expected. But on the fourth day we came to the point where it was necessary to take the terrible arrete which he had observed previously with the glass. Without exception, it was the most terrific place I have ever found myself on. For seven hours we had to advance step by step, along that fearful knife-like edge. A perpendicular precipice, nearly four miles in sheer depth, yawned on our right, and on our left was a snow slope so steep that a single slip must of necessity prove fatal. Fortunately, none of the party did slip; and, at last, to our great relief, we got to the end of the arrete, and found ourselves on a comparatively smooth plateau of frozen ground.

We pushed on rapidly, till we came to an ice-wall, directly barring our way, and so perpendicular that we could not entertain the thought of cutting our way up to it. Under this we halted for the night, though beginning to feel very much the effects of the rare atmosphere and the intense cold. None of us were able to close an eye that night and at the earliest dawn I got the apparatus ready for filling the balloon. In a couple of hours all was prepared; and as the little car would only hold one, I volunteered to be the first to try it. A long rope was attached to the car, which the others let out as I ascended. As soon as the top of the ice-wall was reached I got out and fastened the rope securely to a huge block of ice, and the others, without difficulty, pulling themselves up. We left the rope there to assist our descent, and pressed on to the summit. We were now on a small level plateau, from the centre of which rose a cone. This we could see at a glance must be the top. It was with great difficulty that we could breathe, but the excitement made us forget everything. The three of us all rushed up the cone, and in another moment a frantic shout—frantic, though weak and quivering—announced that we had attained to the summit of Mount Everest—that we stood on the highest spot in the world. I cannot describe to you the ecstacy of the moment, more than repaying the long months of preparation and toil, and weariness which we had gone through. And above all came the thought that now at length my honor was secured—that there was no danger of the American ever rivaling the feat of to-day.

"But soon came other and nobler thoughts. 'How wonderful it is to consider,' I soliloquized, 'that this snow has never been trodden by the foot of man; that never, during the thousands of years which have rolled over the world since the time of the flood, has the eternal stillness of the mountain-top been broken by aught save the howling of the blast.'

"'That's a very fine idea of yours about the flood,' interrupted Jack, 'but hanged if I ever knew before that the Antediluvians used to go in for soda water.'

"As he spoke, he held up a soda-water bottle which he had noticed sticking up through the snow. I feel sure that I grew very pale as I snatched it from his hand, and threw out the cork. A slip of paper was inside, and on it were written the following words:

"Zachariah Johnston, April 1, 1864."

Just a week before the day I read it.

"Well, Sir, I need hardly finish my story; I think I have gone far enough to show that I have good reason to dislike betting."—*London Society.*

A Springfield Love Story.

From the Springfield Union.

About fifteen years ago, a young woman living in her home in Monson, became possessed with the desire to go West and teach school. In the town of Anamosa, Iowa, she found her vocation, and by and by a husband. He was the youngest and indulged son of a wealthy widow. The happy couple set out early on the matrimonial sea, both being only about nineteen years of age. When our heroine wrote to her father in Monson of her plans, he went on to Iowa for a few months' visit, and being pleased with his daughter's prospects, built and furnished a house for her. The mother of the young husband gave him a fine farm, well stocked and equipped, and no young couple ever started in life with brighter prospects.

In a short time, however, bad speculations and mismanagement had stripped her husband of all his property. His pride was terribly mortified by this turn of affairs, and in sudden desperation he left his home, his wife and infant daughter, and enlisted in one of the first regiments which was raised to put down the rebellion. His family received a few letters from him, and then came an unbroken silence. In vain they wrote to him, and then to his officers and comrades. He was reported among the missing. The wife or widow—she knew not which—at length returned to her Monson home, and afterwards came to this city and entered the employ of Tinkham & Co., proving herself capable and efficient in the millinery department.

At the end of four or five years she revisited her husband's friends in Iowa, and soon married a gentleman there, having first for the sake of certainty obtained a divorce from her long-lost husband although really supposing herself a widow. In a few months after this marriage this second husband died, and the lady again returned to her New England home (twice widowed, as she supposed,) and soon was in her old place at Tinkham's.

Some months ago—and this is one of the strangest incidents in this eventful history—she dreamed that a hack called at her boarding place and took her to the Massasoit House, where she met her husband, to whom she was again united in marriage. The dream, of course, made a deep impression on her mind, but as months wore away and nothing came of it, she regarded it more and more as "only a dream." But one day last fall a letter reached the Postoffice at Anamosa, directed to her. Some one who knew her caused it to be redirected to this city. It so happened that she was absent on a visit at the time, and after remaining in the Springfield Postoffice a while it was returned to Iowa. Her friends there then enclosed it in another envelope and sent it here again, and it finally reached her as she was at her work in Tinkham's store.

On opening it she nearly fainted. It was from her first husband, from whom or of whom not a lisp had been heard by his friends for thirteen years. It stated that he was in the wilds of Texas, following the hazardous life of a ranchero. He had left home with the determination of never returning till he had made good his shattered fortunes. Several times he had so far redeemed his vow that he was on the point of seeking his family and friends, when some turn of the wheel of fortune had dashed him back to poverty. At length the fickle goddess had favored him and he was rich again. Whether his wife was living, whether she was the mother of another man's family, and a host of other questions asked, she hastened to answer.

Other letters were written by both; but all failed, by reason of hostile Indians, faithless carriers, &c., of reaching their destination. But the one assuring him that his wife was still his own and telling where she could be found, was enough.

Some time afterward a stranger inquired at the Massasoit House if there was such a firm as Tinkham & Co., in the city. Being assured on this point he called a hackman and told him to drive to their store and bring Mrs. —— to the hotel. She was not at the store, and the hackman was directed to her boarding place, where he found her, and—the dream was proved true. The meeting is not for us to describe.

The next evening there was a wedding at the house of a prominent clergyman, and the bride was a woman who was then married the third time, yet had but two husbands, and by their side stood a blooming miss of fourteen to witness the marriage of her own legitimate father and mother.

A Narrow Escape.

[Lippincott's Magazine.]

One evening, before Wichita, Kansas, had realized its hopes of securing a permanent place upon the map—so long ago in fact, as the spring of 1871—a gentleman from New York registered his name at the Harris House and announced his intention of stopping a few days, in order to see the country and, perhaps, to buy some land in the neighborhood. After dinner, he sought out the landlord and made a special request that, as he was an Eastern man in search of experience, he might have a buffalo steak served for his breakfast next morning.

"Buffalo steak?"

"Yes. It is obtainable isn't it? You can get it here? I'd be willing to pay for any extra trouble, you know."

"Oh, no trouble. Fact is, I've not been able to get anything else for a week or two past. I was just going to apologize for giving it to you for dinner."

The Eastern man looked as if he thought himself sold, but still stuck to his request, because he wanted to know how buffalo meat tasted when he was not wrestling with it under the false impression that it was Texas cow. And then, finding the landlord sociable (for no more genial host than Rouse ever made his house pleasant for his guests at his own loss), he asked if the town was quiet and orderly.

"Oh yes, perfectly so. You eastern men fancy that we are overrun with desperadoes out here, but you'll find Wichita just as peaceful as a man could wish."

At this point the conversation was brought to a close by irruption of a party of noisy men, of whom the landlord explained to his guest, as he went to attend to them, that they were "some of Curley Marshall's boys."

"And who is Curley Marshall?" asked the eastern man of a bystander as he sat down in a vacant chair.

"Curley is one of our celebrities," was the reply. "He is to Wichita very much what Buffalo Bill is to Abilene. Fine fellow he is, too."

But the "boys" approached, and the bystander incidentally moved away without finishing his eulogy, while the new-comers surrounded the sitter before he was fully aware of the situation; and then he thought he would not seem in a hurry to get away. When, however, two of them began to practice broad-sword parries over his head with loaded revolvers of the navy pattern, he changed his mind about the order of his going, and slipped out from between them just as "Long Dan," growing tired of the fun, cocked his revolver, and leveling it at his friend's head, said briefly, "Get out of this. That's the door."

The other weakened a moment and looked at Dan doubtingly.

"I mean it, by G—! You git, or I'll plug you." He did "git."

There was a laughter from the boys as Dan looked grimly triumphant, and invited them into the bar-room on his "shout." "Come, on stranger," said he to the eastern man, seeing that the latter did not start forward. But the eastern man asked to be excused, pleading that he didn't drink.

"Don't drink? You won't drink with me? Do you mean to insult me?"

"No, sir, no—surely not. But I never drink."

"Look here, stranger! I don't like to have a man say that he's too good to drink with me; I'm Long Dan Cowee," and the speaker looked dangerous.

Eastern man thought he had better drink.

He lagged last in the crowd, however, and, satisfied that his absence would not be noted, stole out of the back door and hung round behind the kitchen until "the boys" should have gone. Presently he thought he heard them in the street, and looked round the corner of the house to see. There came a bright flash, right in his eyes, a report and a handful of shot rattled against the fence near him, while with a yell the boys went on down the street, discharging their pistols in the air.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

A Drummer in a Scrape—The Way He got Out of It

At Big Creek, Arkansas, they have a peculiar fashion which sometimes proves embarrassing. As there is no preacher within thirty miles, the way for marrying is by kissing across a table. Recently a New York drummer was out there. He put up at a private house, and became quite intimate. One evening he was fooling round one of the girls, generally trying the extent of her sweet temper, when she gave his whiskers a pull and ran. He followed. She got the table between them. He chased her around it several times. When out of breath he stopped on the other side, making a wild plunge, caught her in his arms and gave her a hearty kiss. She then sat down on the sofa, and they talked pleasantly for a couple of hours—he thinking it singular that she should sit up so late.

At last she said, "Don't you think it's about time we went to bed?"

"I guess you are right," he remarked; "let's go."

She lit a candle, and he was about to do the same, when she said, "I reckon one's enough. One candle will light two folks to bed."

"Undoubtedly it would, when those two people occupy the same room. But your candle won't illuminate my chamber."

"Ain't we going to occupy the same room? Ain't we married?"

"Ain't we what?" shouted the gentleman.

"Married! Didn't you kiss me across the table? That married us."

A cold sweat spread over the drummer. He knew that if he wasn't married to her she would make an outcry, and then her loving and much-tobacco consuming father would arise in his wrath and carve him into cutlets, and her brothers would bring down their shot guns and empty the contents into him. He must be strategic. He must put her off. So he said:

"Fairest of your sex, permit me to remark that I did not know that kissing across the table constituted a marriage ceremony. But I am content. I have never seen one who so completely filled my ideal of a beautiful, sweet, loving and modest woman. However, I would never think of holding you to this marriage until I had asked permission of your father to pay my addresses to you. To-morrow at dinner, when the entire family are present, I will propose for your fair hand."

This satisfied the lady, and, after bestowing upon him a fervent kiss, she went to her room, and he went to his. He packed his carpet bag, took off his boots, and made tracks for the nearest railroad station. He didn't feel entirely safe until he had reached St Louis. He hasn't informed his wife of his little adventure. He's afraid she might write out to Arkansas for the facts in the case, and then he might get arrested for bigamy. Women sometimes won't listen to reason, you know.

Comparative Statement of the Circulating Mediums of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

In consequence of frequent applications to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for information in regard to the amount of circulating medium in Great Britain, France and other European countries, and of the wide divergence of statements on the part of European as well as American financiers, an examination has been made of the published official statistics, and a variety of authorities upon the subject consulted with a view to obtaining approximately accurate data. The results of the investigation have been just prepared, from which it appears that the total amount of gold coin in circulation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the close of 1872 was £85,551,000 sterling; silver, £15,000,000; bronze, £1,148,000; excess of bank notes over coin reserves, £40,540,000; total circulation in coin and notes, £141,239,000, being equivalent in United States coin to $686,421,540.

The metallic currency, coin and bullion of France is given at 4,000,000,000 francs; notes of the Bank of France in circulation on Dec. 26, 1873, 2,807,689,625 francs; total, 6,807,689,625 francs. Deduct metallic reserve in bank Dec., 759,962,419 francs, and the currency in circulation is 6,047,727,206 francs, equivalent in United States gold coin, at 20 cents to the franc, to $1,209,545,441.

In the twenty-two States composing the North German Confederation, the supposed aggregate of coin is 632,455,362 thalers. The coin held in reserve by the banks to protect their note circulation is 100,000,000 thalers, leaving in the hands of the people 532,455,362 thalers. The notes in the hands of the people amount to 253,139,142 thalers, making coin and notes in the hands of the people 785,594,504 thalers, equivalent in United States gold coin to $557,772,098. The German Government, within the last two years, has coined about 334,000,000 thalers in gold.

The Social Evil in Chicago.

A conference was held yesterday by the Boards of Health and Police and sundry Aldermen relative to a proposition to "regulate" the social evil. The regulating process discussed was the licensing system in vogue in St. Louis and some European cities. The meeting was opened by a dispute between the Health and Police Boards as to which of them was responsible for calling the meeting—each seeking to shove the blame on the other. Without settling this question, they listened to a paper from Dr. Schloetzer, advocating the license system, showing how it would lessen those diseases with which nature has appropriately stigmatized the social evil, and how it would tend to ameliorate the condition of fallen women. The functionaries present then discovered that they had no legal power to act, at all events there were grave doubts on that point. Some of them wanted to consult the Corporation Counsel, others wanted to petition the Legislature, and finally they dispersed without reaching any conclusion, the only result of the conference being the enlightenment, or otherwise, of the members by Dr. Schloetzer.

This subject is one not easy to discuss in public, and we should not soil our columns with it but for the imperative need, as we consider, of arousing the moral sentiment of the community to oppose and summarily extinguish the whole movement. The stock argument of the licensers everywhere is that their plan mitigates and prevents disease. It does not. Dr. Andrews, of this city, made a careful personal examination of the system in Paris, and proved, in a pamphlet published a few years ago, that with all the efficiency of the Parisian police and all the skill of Parisian doctors the proportion of this class of diseases to all diseases in the hospitals remained as great there as in cities where no such system existed. The barrack towns of England, where troops are congregated, afford no just criterion of the workings of the system in a city where the frequenters of such places are not subject to military law. But the males as well as the females under the system—make both parties take out a license, and see to it that nobody engaged in this vile commerce is without a license—then if medical skill is regularly invoked, something may be done to mitigate and lessen such diseases. No system less rigid is worth a moment's consideration on sanitary grounds.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Conventionally Invaded.

N. Y. Fashion Letter.

We have been accustomed to regard the Bloomer dress as the type of the most advanced ideas in relation to feminine attire. Scoffers have ridiculed it; fashionable people have eyed it askance; wiseacres have shaken their heads over the innovation, and declared it wouldn't do for modest women to wear any such semi masculine garb. And so even the few devoted believers in its hygienic desirability have sadly, but finally, abandoned it. A rumor, nay more than a rumor, comes from that chronicler of small beer, the reporter of toilettes, which asserts that ladies in Europe not only ought to, but do, wear trousers. Not the unprincipled Bloomer trousers, that were straight, and stiff, and unbecoming—and therefore improper—but the full Turkish trousers, of muslin and very sheer cambric, trimmed with lace, ruffles and embroidery. They are made to reach the ankle; falls of fine lace dropping over the boot—just imagine it in our streets—and, as of course, their elegant effect must not be lost upon the observer, the skirts are cut short enough to display the frills to advantage. The "gushing" advocate of these diaphanous garments declares that nothing is so becoming a handsome foot as this style that is to be; but the advocate pauses not to reflect upon the hardship of the feet that have suffered in the cause of pointed toes and French heels, and are anything but pretty in their "jointiness." It is possible that this novelty is intended for suburban use only, since it is mentioned as having been seen in country places alone; and the thought immediately suggests itself that the fancy originated in the brain of some unhappy Parisienne, who, unable to spend the winter in the Capital, is devising and trying some original habiliments which shall aid her to create in the warm season the sensation she failed to create in the cold

The Royal Bride—What Mark Twain Thinks of Her.

Mark Twain, in his "Innocents Abroad," thus describes the Duchess of Edinburgh as she appeared about seven years ago: "During the Imperial reception whoever chose stepped forward and spoke with the modest little Grand Duchess Marie, the Czar's daughter. She is fourteen years old, light-haired, blue-eyed, unassuming and pretty." Farther on, the historian says of the Grand Duchess: "She had no heels on her shoes. * * * I was glad to observe that she wore her own hair, plaited in thick braids against the back of her head, instead of the uncomely thing they call a waterfall, which is about as much like a waterfall as a canvas-covered ham is like a cataract. Taking the kind expression that is in the Emperor's face and the gentleness that is in his young daughter's, into consideration, I wondered if it would not tax the Czar's firmness to the utmost to condemn a supplicating wretch to misery in the wastes of Siberia if she pleaded for him. Every time their eyes met, I saw more and more what a power that weak, diffident school girl could wield if she chose to do it. Many and many a time she might rule the autocrat of Russia, whose word is law to 70,000,000 human beings. She was only a girl, and she looked like a thousand others I have seen, but never a girl provoked such a novel and peculiar interest in me before. A strange new sensation is a rare thing in this humdrum life, and I had it here."

A School-Girl Attempts to Fire a Church.

The Boston Herald says that an attempt was made, Saturday forenoon, to fire the Webster Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Somerville, Mass., by a girl about twelve years old. The vestry of the church is hired by the city for school purposes, and the scholars are not over thirteen years of age. Saturday morning the teacher corrected one of the pupils, a girl, for some misdemeanor, and she became exceedingly angry at the treatment. During recess, while the scholars and teachers were out of doors, she took a coal from the stove and placed it in a waste basket. When the pupils came in smoke was seen in the room and the fire discovered. The basket was destroyed, but the fire was easily extinguished. The name of the girl is withheld. The church is a large one, and but for the timely discovery of the fire, might have been destroyed.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 12 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4,00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
THE GALAXY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3,00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.
WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,50.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,50.
THE NURSERY, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,50.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,75.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1,50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2,00, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,75.
EVERY SATURDAY, price 5,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5,75.
HEARTH AND HOME, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,00.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,75.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that WE CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

PRISON REFORM IN LOUISIANA.

From the late report of a committee who visited the penitentiary in Louisiana, it appears that prison reform in that State, in accordance with views of progressive humanity, has never excited even a thought, and much less has an effort been made to inaugurate the least one of those reforms which are receiving so much attention from the enlightened and philanthropic world. The Louisville *Courier*, in speaking of the report of this committee, says the condition of affairs in the Louisiana prison "would disgrace the management of a menagerie." Solitary confinements, gaggings and whippings are among the highest punishments, and a hundred lashes are frequently administered to a convict at one time, while the cat-o'-nine-tails is the common instrument of torture. Escaped convicts are hunted by bloodhounds, as were the runaway slaves a few years since, while the prison discipline partakes in every respect of that spirit of persecution incident to the mental darkness of the medieval ages. The unfortunates who are born with evil propensities, or fall from the paths of rectitude through unhappy circumstances over which they had no control, can can never hope for the least aid to reformation in the dungeons of the chivalrous State of Louisiana, since no germ of kindness or humanity exists in the hearts of their officials and managers, and the atmosphere of extreme cruelty and severity which reigns there tends to harden the criminal, and to render him wholly callous to reformatory influences, when once beyond their walls.

☞ The question of Temperance has even invaded Congress. The excitement raised by the unusual efforts of the women of Ohio and other States to close the saloons gives more than a passing importance to the utterances of public men on this question. A bill to provide for a Congressional Commission to investigate the extent and effect of the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the United States being before the Senate, Senator SCHURZ, who is supposed to represent particularly the views of a large element opposed to the temperance movement, said:

> He thought the passage of this bill would establish a precedent of Congress interfering in matters belonging exclusively to the State. There were many other evils affecting society which need to be inquired into. For instance, gambling was worse than intemperance. Another object, the extravagance of the female sex in matters of dress, was a great evil and had ruined many families. How many clerks had been induced to rob their employers, or bank officers to become defaulters, in order to satisfy their love for dress. Indignation made a man sour and unsociable, and Congress might inquire into the cause of this, or go on with its inquiries until it should be found out what effects the consumption of hot soda had upon society, and establish a bureau of health and public morals. He did not desire to be understood as trifling with the temperance principle. To a certain extent he was a temperance man, and nothing was more disgusting to him than a drunken man, unless it be a drunken woman; nothing could be more loathsome than a human being degrading himself to the level of a beast. He thought the movement of which this bill formed a part, was misdirected zeal, and the gentlemen favoring it were taking hold of the wrong end of the subject. Human nature was so constituted that it needed relaxation and could not be put down. The surest remedy was not the forcible suppression of any indulgence not morally wrong, when used moderately, but the substitution of better pleasures for bad ones. He believed if social enjoyments be introduced among the people a wholesome social reform would be achieved, and a lasting benefit be conferred upon society. He doubted the propriety of the legislation proposed by this bill, and would therefore vote against it.

☞ The case was put none too strongly or forcibly by Senator MORTON concerning the immediate resumption of specie payments, which interested speculators and rash theorists are clamoring for, when he said: "The prudent sailor will descend from E[illegible] to Lake Ontario by [illegible] and Canal, locking [illegible] itions and going a [illegible] these bold admirals [illegible] roundabout way, [illegible] g over Niagara at

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

An Ohio paper which opposes an increase of currency says the advocates of that measure think it will make money plenty to those who do not earn it, and have nothing to exchange for it. No such delusion exists. The trouble is that those who have earned money, and who have honest labor and its products to give for it can not get it. Money is a marketable commodity. Where it is plenty it can be borrowed at reasonable rates by safe men. When it is scarce high rates of interest prevail. The hire of money is regulated and determined by the supply and the demand, as is the price of any other commodity. When the supply of money is inadequate manufacturers have to suspend work and discharge workmen, as they cannot afford to pay the rates charged for money, perhaps cannot get it at any price. Merchants are compelled to curtail business. Bargains are offered them of which they cannot take advantage, owing to the difficulty of getting money. The consequence is that working men are suffering for bread, because men who want their labor cannot employ and pay them.

The letting down of prices indicates an inflation, an overproduction or superabundance of an article. Has the money market given this indication? During the past winter, the locking up of money, owing to the lack of confidence and demoralization which prevailed in financial circles, prevented importers from ordering goods from abroad, and from taking goods out of bond which they needed to put into their stores. They could not get gold at rates they could afford to pay. Dealers in tobacco had to buy less of revenue stamps than their necessities required because of the scarcity of money. Thus the government has suffered in its income, just as its hard working, active citizens have suffered in theirs.

The currency is charged with more than its share of responsibility in causing disaster. The evil lies back of the circulating medium. The country suffers from a reckless inflation of business, from recklessness, from dishonesty, and similar causes, and then crafty money gamblers describe the consequent disasters on an "inflated" currency.

To run the logic of the contractionists to its legitimate conclusion, we ought to go back to the good old days of barter, and dispense with representatives of value altogether. To that absurdity it comes at last, if their position means anything.

In times of stringency we see employers compelled to ask their employees to take orders on stores, and to accept for the time only so much of their pay as will keep their families alive, until such time as currency becomes cheaper. This is a sad, discouraging state of things. We have known it in past years to be much worse than it has been during this stringency. But we hope never to see so sad a condition of business from a contraction of the currency as the country has known in the past.

The national currency rests on no insecure basis. The government is in debt. Its wealth, its good faith, and its power to collect revenue, are all pledged to the payment of its evidences of debt. Holders of the bonds of the government wish to pledge a sufficient number of them to the government to secure the redemption of the notes they wish to do business with. Allow this and bankers can lead to manufacturers, merchants and farmers. Business begins to move. Confidence is restored. Laboring men and mechanics find employment. Landlords are able to collect their rents, and pay their taxes. Debts are paid, and the government finds its revenues increased to a comfortable figure. General prosperity is the result. Now, where in all this, is there any building on a false or sandy foundation? Ours is not a repudiating Government. It is able and willing to pay its bonds, according to the strict letter of its agreement. The bill holder is secure. He need only pay it out when he gets value received. This, then, disposes of the assumption we have noticed that those who favor an increase of currency think it will put money into the pockets of men who have not earned it. They believe no such nonsense. But they do believe that an adequate currency would enable men to earn money by honest work and legitimate business, and to get their pay for it. Until this be done, there must be a vast amount of suffering that a prudent measure of relief could prevent.

WAS IT MURDER OR SUICIDE?

Nineteen life insurance companies in the Eastern States have seriously debated this question in different courts since the third of June, 1872, when Captain COLVOCORESSES, of the United States Navy, met with his sudden and tragical death at Bridgeport, Ct., without as yet arriving at a definite solution of the mystery. The deceased held life insurance policies in twenty-one insurance companies amounting in all to the sum of $200,000. All of them having at first refused to pay the policies on the plea that he had committed suicide in order to secure the insurance to his family. Two companies, however, the New York Life, and the Nautilus, subsequently paid their policies upon his life, one of $10,000 and the other of $5,000, being convinced that he was murdered.

But the remaining nineteen refuse to pay their policies, on the plea of intentional suicide. The case having recently been tried, the following facts were elicited, which, though published at the time of the tragedy, had already been forgotten by those not directly interested. Captain COLVOCORESSES was sixty years of age, was wealthy, and lived happily with his family with his family at Litchfield, Conn. On his way to New York, on the night of June 3d, 1872, he was seen, for the last time alive, leaving a hotel in Bridgeport and walking towards the steamboat landing. A policeman heard the report of a pistol just before the boat left, and going in the direction of its sound, found Captain COLVOCORESSES dying from the effect of a shot in the left side.

His vest was buttoned, and as no bullet hole was visible through it, the impression was conveyed that he had committed suicide. The pistol was found on the opposite side of the street, where it had been thrown with such force against a fence as to break its stock. On the following day his satchel was found secreted under a car, some little distance from the scene of the murder, and its contents revealed powder, and bullets fitting the pistol.

A railroad conductor testified, that a few moments previous to the time of the tragedy, when passing on the opposite side of the junction of the street, where the Captain's body was found, he saw three suspicious looking men in converse, and had scarcely walked two blocks when he heard the sound of a pistol shot. At the same time a lady testifies, that, as passing in the same direction, she observed the same three men, and was so frightened by their appearance that she ran into the house of a friend, and asked an escort home, and while the gentleman of the house was preparing to accompany her, all the members of the family heard the report of a pistol shot.

Though twenty months have passed no further clue to the tragedy has been found and no other testimony been elicited to throw any light on the mystery. Nineteen life insurance companies refuse to pay their policies, amounting in all to $185,000, on the plea of intentional suicide, while those in whose favor the policies were made, protest that Captain COLVOCORESSES was murdered. The tragedy is certainly a most mysterious one, since the large amount of life insurance tends to strengthen the belief that intentional suicide occurred, while the three suspicious men who were seen following him, and the immediate report of the pistol would circumstantially fix the crime of murder upon them.

THE PROPOSED GERMAN PRESS BILL.

The Government of Imperial Germany has prepared a new press bill, which it proposes to submit to the present session of the German Diet for immediate action, a copy of which has been placed before us. The provisions of this bill, to Americans, familiarized by nearly a century with the practical results of the freedom of the press, seem to be more in harmony with the semi-barbaric governments and social institutions of China or Morocco than those of the enlightened Germany of to-day.

A mere glance at a few of its leading provisions potently demonstrates that if this bill becomes a law, as it probably will, freedom of the press is dead beyond resurrection in the military empire of Prince BISMARCK and the Emperor WILHELM, since it prohibits the publication of all placards, announcements, notices, advertisements, or calls for public meetings, whatsoever their nature. The printing of addresses or pamphlets upon political questions is also forbidden, as well as their distribution from door to door, by mail carriers or others. No public meetings can be called together by posters or circulars, without the punishment of fines and imprisonment. One copy of every periodical published must be sent to the public authorities immediately upon its appearance. The insertion into any periodical of a public appeal, for the collection of a fund wherewith to pay the fines to which any person may be subjected on account of his resistance to the law, is also forbidden, and should such monies be collected in spite of this prohibition, they will be confiscated by the Government. This provision is aimed against the Catholic Clergy, whose fines have heretofore been united by their congregations when similar public appeals have been made. Whenever a periodical shall commit an offense against any section of the proposed law, not only the *author* of the article, but the *editor*, the *publisher*, the *printer*, and the *circulator*, "shall be punished the same as the real offender, without any other proof of their having been accessaries to the offense being required, than the appearance of the prohibited article," and if any parties can be shown to have abetted the offense in question, they can likewise be proceeded against and punished in the same manner.

Section twenty of the proposed law reads as follows: "Any person who shall by means of the press represent disobedience to the law or violation of the law as being permissible or meritorious, shall be punished by not more than two years' imprisonment. If extenuating circumstances exist, a fine of 600 marks shall be imposed." These are only a few of the oppressive and tyrannical measures which this bill inaugurates, if it becomes a law. According to late European correspondence, it is almost certain to be passed, even the liberal and progressive element of the German Government being too fearful and timid to oppose it, powerfully illustrating how the spirit of political freedom can be crushed by the power of might over right, and how the sense of individual liberty and human rights succumbs to military force. It is earnestly to be hoped that the danger of this bill becoming a law has been exaggerated, and the liberaly leaders of Germany will not knowingly aid in imposing upon their countrymen a law so calculated in every particular to cement the chains of political despotism and slavery.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the debt statement for the month ending February 28, 1874:

Six per cent. Bonds	$1,214,663,150
Five per cent. Bonds	505,697,550
Total Coin Bonds	$1,720,360,900
Lawful Money Debt	14,678,000
Matured Debt	9,814,390
Legal Tender Notes	382,178,592
Certificates of deposit	50,395,000
Fractional Currency	48,870,494
Coin Certificates	40,569,800
Total without interest	$ 541,678,887
Total Debt	$2,266,550,977
Total interest	28,155,065
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	85,688,722
Currency	8,127,734
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	5,390,000
Total in Treasury	$ 179,706,970
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,151,880,006
Decrease during the month	2,580,047
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,270
Interest paid by the United States	22,985,031
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, etc.	5,034,347
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,552,044

WHICH CANAL?

No projected internal improvement, looking to the General Government for assistance, is more persistently urged upon Congress than that of the Fort St. Philip Canal, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The people of New Orleans are particularly zealous in their efforts to create a sentiment in Congress favorable to the desired appropriation, while St. Louis joins in the cry, either from motives of policy in cultivating the friendship of New Orleans and other lower Mississippi points, or from a mistaken view of the effect of such improvement upon the trade of that city.

We are not surprised to find the people of New Orleans very enthusiastic upon this subject, though we are somewhat amused at the hopes and expectations inspired by the project. That our readers may better understand the advantages claimed for this improvement, we make the following extract from a leading New Orleans daily journal of recent date. It is clipped from an article urging upon the merchants of that city the importance of more active efforts in behalf of this canal:

> They must pardon us, if we say that they are not duly awake to the importance of immediate and personal effort on this occasion. They should remember that the very instant the Government shall commence the construction of the proposed canal, values will appreciate from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., that capital will commence to flow in upon us, and our city commence to grow in population. The eyes of the whole West will be turned this way, and every man will begin to get ready to reap the rewards which are certain to flow from the new outlet to the sea. We appeal to them—we appeal to the Chamber of Commerce—on behalf of the appointment of a strong committee to go to Washington without delay, and see to it, that every member of Congress is thoroughly advised of the national importance of the proposed canal.

It is no part of our purpose to disparage the merits of the Fort St. Philip Canal. That it would be of great advantage to the people living in the vicinity of the lower Mississippi who seek an outlet to the ocean at the mouth of the river below New Orleans, there can be no doubt; and perhaps this interest is sufficiently extensive to justify Congressional aid in making this improvement. However this may be, it is a little amusing to hear the advocates of this measure claim that the proposed Fort St. Philip Canal would afford a desirable outlet for Western produce seeking an "outlet to the sea."

The movers in this project will understand that the present pressing necessity is some improvement which will afford cheap transportation between Western producers and the consumers of New England and Europe; hence their plea that this Canal at the mouth of the Mississippi would meet that want. The absurdity of this claim must be so transparent to the minds of all well informed persons that it seems entirely unnecessary to present a single fact tending to show that the sarplus produce of the West can never be diverted to the mouth of the Mississippi River, by any improvement which may be made for reaching tidewater.

In the first place, there is no local demand for this produce at the South which would be affected by the construction of this Canal. It is too low down to meet any demand in that line. Its only benefit to the Western producers must, therefore, be found in the facilities which it would afford for reaching the consumers of the Eastern States, or those of Europe. Is it necessary to present a single fact to convince any intelligent person that Western produce can never be induced to traverse this route in search of a market? Does any one suppose that the completion of the Fort St. Philip Canal would affect the value of Western grain to the extent of one farthing per bushel? In the first place, this route is almost fifteen hundred miles longer than any of the proposed Northern routes for the carrying of Western produce to market, to say nothing about the dangers attending the shipment of grain, in bulk, through a tropical climate. Either of these obstacles must prove sufficient to prevent the shipment of Western grain by the Mississippi River.

What the Western producers want, and what they must and will have, at an early day, is the most direct water line to the head of Lake Erie, thus opening up a channel for cheap transportation for all shipments between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe. There is at present a most urgent necessity for such a transportation route, and the people of the country will scarcely feel disposed to excuse Congress, should the present session close without provision being made for this needed improvement. The only difficult question to be determined relates to the route to be chosen; and in fixing upon it, but two considerations should govern the action of Congress. These are—first, what route will best meet the wants of the people? and second, which of the proposed routes suited to the wants of the people, can be most economically constructed?

We have hitherto called attention to the fact that by the enlargement of the Wabash & Erie Canal to Terre Haute, and its extension to St. Louis, a vast extent of the most fertile portions of the West would be afforded direct and cheap water transportation to New England, via Lakes Erie and Champlain, and to Europe via the St. Lawrence River. We have also shown that this improvement would not only meet the wants of a larger portion of the West than any other project presented for securing cheap transportation, but that it could also be secured for about one-half the cost of any other water route. That these two propositions are true, there can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent person, and nothing but local prejudices and the urgent pleadings of purely local interests can possibly prevent Congress from at once taking steps for the early opening of this great thoroughfare, which would insure cheap transportation rates for all time to come.

We are not opposed to the Fort St. Philip Canal. On the contrary, we have no doubt it is of sufficient importance to justify government aid, at some future time. At present, the financial condition of the country is such as to limit the action of Congress to such expenditures only as may be required to meet the most urgent wants of the people. As the canal from St. Louis to this city would meet the wants of the people to a much larger extent than any other proposed improvement, and as it can be constructed at a cost greatly below that of any other improvement affording equal advantages, there can be no doubt as to the duty of Congress first to give attention to the enlargement and extension of this water line. All the needed internal improvements cannot be made at once, and those most demanded by the interests of the people must first receive attention. Congress must rise above merely local prejudices and interests in the consideration of this question, and legislate with reference to the necessities of the people of the entire country.

REFORM IN INSANE ASYLUMS.

This subject is now attracting more attention from philanthropists than formerly, the frequent incarceration of sane persons by their relatives in insane asylums until reason gives way from the influences consequent upon their treatment and their associations, having roused public opinion to the injustice which is often thus done to some unhappy victim, even in institutions which are under the control of the State. The Boston press announce that a bill is about to be presented for consideration to the Legislature of Massachusetts, by Mrs. E. P. W. PACKARD, for the protection of the inmates of asylums for the insane, against the abuses and outrages to which unfortunates confined in similar institutions are too frequently subjected. Mrs. PACKARD speaks whereof she knows, and testifies to what she has seen, her history having been a most eventful one, and so replete with sadness as to call forth most earnest sympathy in her behalf.

Mrs. PACKARD was formerly the wife of a clergyman in Illinois, who, about ten years since caused her to be imprisoned in the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, of that State; as she asserts, because her religious belief differed from that of her husband. After a lengthy imprisonment she succeeded in effecting her escape, and though few people cognizant of the facts in the case, belived that the Rev. PACKARD's charge was true, since his wife had manifested no symptoms of insanity either before or after her imprisonment, she was so kindly sensitive to the wrong which had been done her, and to the injustice of which she had been an unhappy victim, that she published a pamphlet in vindication of herself, as well as to show to the public the inhumanity with which lunatics, and alleged insane persons were treated in the institution in which she had been incarcerated. Subsequently she removed to the East and now is endeavoring to bring legislation to bear upon the greatly needed reforms in Asylums for the insane. It is apparent from her bill that she has had painful practical informa upon the subject, and that the changes which she seeks to inaugurate could not injure those really insane, while they would render it literally impossible to confine the sane in lunatic asylums, by interested and fiendish relatives.

Mrs. PACKARD's bill provides for a Board of Inspectors, to consist of two men and one woman, who shall visit all asylums at unexpected and uncertain times, to ascertain the condition of the inmates, and during such visits shall go through the wards unaccompanied by any employe of the establishment. Also to permit inmates of asylums to write sealed letters to those inspectors, and, with their approval to other persons, which letters shall not be subject to any supervision, and shall be collected by an agent of the postoffice, or by a person designated by the inspectors. This she maintains would strike at the root of an evil which has been charged against all insane asylums—which evil may be summed up as the impossibility of alleged insane people being wholly debarred from communication with the outside world. And while it could not injure the insane, would give an opportunity to those falsely inprisoned to inform their friends, or the officers of the law, so that rescue could be effected. The bill also provides that the alleged insane shall have means of free communication with benevolent persons, or other visitors, who have at heart the good of the afflicted, rather than the reputation of the asylum.

It is to be hoped by the friends of humanity that Mrs. PACKARD's bill will meet with the fair hearing and the encouragement to which its merits and that lady's painful experience entitle it; furthermore it is due to this age of enlightenment and progression in human rights, that some similar legislative enactments should be placed upon the statute book, not only of Massachusetts but every State of the Union.

THE ARREST OF BAEZ.

Telegrams of the 28th ult. announce the arrest of General BAEZ, ex-President of the Republic of Santa Domingo, at Brooklyn, on the application of Mr. DAVID HATCH, of South Norwalk, Conn. HATCH accuses BAEZ of conspiring against his liberty, his life and his property while a resident of Santa Domingo, during the administration of BAEZ, who ordered his arrest, condemned him without trial to an imprisonment of five months, subsequently tried him before a court of his own creation on the accusation of being in sympathy with the CABREL party and sentenced him to death. Though the latter sentence was afterwards revoked, BAEZ did not restore the property which he had confiscated from Mr. HATCH, for which the latter now prays that indemnity may be accorded him. Mr. HATCH further confirms the rumors which reached the United States last autumn, regarding the affirmed corruption, fraud and villainy of the BAEZ Government, and says he is prepared to prove these affirmations when the opportunity is permitted him. BAEZ is at present a resident of New York. His bail was fixed at $25,000, and from advices received up to the moment of writing the above, no one had been found sufficiently impressed with the honor and rectitude of the ex-President to go his surety to that extensive amount.

It will be remembered that the revolution which occurred in the Dominican Republic on the 25th of November last, dispossessed BAEZ, and declared General GONZALEZ temporary "Provisional President." The province of Cibao, the most fertile and best developed of the Republic, was the most active in the revolution which terminated in the removal of the President. The city of Puerto Plata, the commercial metropolis of the Island of Santo Domingo is comprised in the territory of Cibao, and lying in the northern portion of the Island, its local interests are antagonistic to those of the provinces of Agua, and Santa Domingo City in the South. From this arose a conflict of sections to which the revolution was attributed. Those who professed to be behind the scenes, however, give a different version. They maintain that General BAEZ was himself in secret league with the revolutionists, desiring a plausible excuse to leave Santa Domingo with the enormous wealth which he had amassed during his regime, by unfair and dishonest means. This BAEZ emphatically denies, nevertheless no sooner was he relieved from official cares than he sailed for New York, where he has since resided, living in the style of one possessed of abundant worldly means.

So conflicting are the rumors regarding his administration of the Governmental affairs confided to him, that it is impossible to form any opinion without further developments. Undoubtedly, the approaching trial of HATCH *vs.* BAEZ will lift the veil from the San Domingo mystery, by giving its ex-President an opportunity establish his innocence, if the serious charges preferred against him have been false.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

Since the success of the Conservative party of Great Britain is certain beyond a doubt, no little curiosity is manifested by the political world regarding the future policy of the new Government. As in the United States at the present time, so in Great Britain, no great or prominent issue and no important question divides the two political parties, whatever differences exist having a purely domestic interest. While during the late election campaigns the Liberal party experienced a difficult task in inventing test questions, to commit their opponents to this or that issue, so the Conservative aspirants for political power found that it required only moderate prudence, and a very small amount of political maneuvering to reply to these test questions evasively, without defining the position of either Mr. DISRAELI or the party of which he is the acknowledged leader.

The Liberal leaders had prepared four questions to mark the dividing line between the Liberal and Conservative parties, to which they solicited replies whenever opportunity offered for orational display between the champions of the two parties. These were as follows:

1st. Are you prepared to relieve the rate-payers of the country from the unjust burdens to which they are subject?

2nd. Are you, or are you not for the abolition or repeal of the income tax?

3rd. Are you willing to diminish the duties upon articles of general consumption? and

4th Are you in favor of Economy?

To which Mr. DISRAELI and his followers thus replied:

We will endeavour to relieve landowners of local burdens imposed under the name of local taxation for national purposes, but not according to the manner proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE.

We are in favor of an income tax, if it can be drawn from the actual surplus revenue of the year; but against it, if it will lead to the imposition of new burdens.

In answer to the third question, Mr. DISRAELI evasively says: "I am in favor of diminishing the duties upon articles of general consumption if I can be convinced that there is a necessity for it," leaving the issue open, as he is fully determined not to *see the necessity*.

As for economy he continues: "I am most assuredly in favor of it." But it is evident to thinking politicians that he favors it just as do all aspirants for power, to gain popularity with the tax-payers, and to avoid the unpopularity which a declaration to the contrary would bring with it.

Judging, therefore, from these replies, and the election speeches and manifestos, it is quite apparent that no material change will result from the administration of Mr. DISRAELI and his associates. A change of individuals without a change of policy or measures is the only result which the late elections have brought about. Should the contrary be the case, those who have watched the signs of the political horizon of Great Britain during the late contest will be disappointed, as no hint of any distinctive policy has been dropped, and the fear of unpopularity and of losing ground is so great with the party in power that no innovations are probable.

DEATH OF KING LUNALILO.

The Australian mail steamship, City of Melbourne, which arrived at San Francisco recently, brings news of the death on the 3d of February, of the King of the Sandwich Islands, WILLIAM LUNALILO, better known by his earlier title as Prince Bill. He was born in 1835 at Honolulu, and was a cousin of King KAMEHAMEHA V. His genial qualities made him a general favorite with foreigners and natives, and after the death of KAMEHAMEHA in December 1872, he was elected King of Hawaii, by the Legislature the following month. The first incident of his uneventful reign was a report which gained some credence that the Government of the United States had in contemplation the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The immediate cause of LUNALILO's death is ascribed to a bronchial disease, but according to Honolulu correspondents the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants laid the foundation of the disorder, and hastened his death. Stimulants in moderate quantities were prescribed by his physicians, but he drank constantly and to such an excess that recovery was impossible. Great hopes were entertained of him when elected to the throne a year ago, as he was supposed to possess eminent administrative and and governing talents, but these hopes were speedily frustrated and his power for good neutralized and his death hastened by immoderate dissipation.

Two prominent candidates were mentioned as his successor, DAVID KALAKAMA, a relative of KAMEHAMEHA V., and the most powerful of the Hawaiian chiefs, and Queen EMMA, the widow of KAMEHAMEHA IV. This lady is thirty-seven years old and is a widow. She is much beloved by the English speaking population of the Sandwich Islands, who would rejoice to see her elevated to the throne. KALAKAMA is described as a man of natural talents and considerable education. In a recent letter which he published in the *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu, he expressed very friendly and liberal sentiments towards the United States, and invited the immigration of foreigners into the islands.

Since writing the above, the intelligence from Hawaii of his nomination for the throne has been received. Should he be elected, and not become a victim to drunkenness, like KAMEHAMEHA and LUNALILO, the greatly desired improvement requisite in the executive head of the Government of the Sandwich Islands may be expected, as it is most earnestly hoped for.

☞ The new Constitution about to be submitted to the people of Michigan contains a paragraph which, if adopted, will strike an effective blow at the evil of railway consolidation, which has placed the business of the country so greatly at the mercy of a few money kings. It is provided that no railroad corporation shall consolidate with any parallel or competing line, and in no case shall any consolidation take place without sixty days public notice to all stockholders. It provides also that the Legislature may from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of freight and passengers. In other respects the most vital changes are proposed in the regulation of corporations. This is in the direction of the requirements of public opinion.

NEW BOOKS.

"Travels in Central Asia," compiled and arranged by Bayard Taylor, is one of Scribner's Illustrated Library of Travel, and is sent out in excellent shape. The illustrations are peculiarly fine. (Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York; Brown & Faunce, Toledo.)

We have received Barnes' "Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews," revised edition. In the introduction the author gives it as his opinion that this epistle was written by Paul, the Apostle, to the Church in Jerusalem, about the year A. D. 64; that the epistle was written in Italy; that it was originally written in the Grecian language, and the general design of it was to preserve those to whom it was sent from the dangers of apostasy. (Harper & Brothers, New York; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.)

An entertaining and instructive book for the young is "Stories of a Grandfather About American History," by N. S. Dodge. The first story contains the discovery of America, and the book ends with the chapter giving the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Dodge has been called home since this book was printed, and some other pen must take up the story from the point where he left it. We are sure the boys and girls will enjoy this book, and enjoy it all the more because it deals with facts instead of fancies. (Lee & Shepard, Boston; Brown & Faunce, Toledo.)

Thomas A. Davies says he has discovered a stupendous error in the King James translation of the Bible, and in his book, "Genesis Disclosed," he attempts to make it plain to the rest of the world. He says he has been at work learning Hebrew for twenty years, and as the result of his study, he finds the words *Adam* and *Ha-Adam* in the original are translated into English *the man, man* and *men*, while it should have read man as an individual for 'Ha-Adam,' and man representing the human race where 'Adam' is mentioned. The result of this discovery, he claims, is that Adam, who ate the apple and was cursed, was the head of one family, and the curse was upon him and his family only, and that there were other men, or 'Adams,' on the earth at that time who did not come under the law of the curse; that the nations to-day are descended from these other 'Adams,' and consequently we labor under a great mistake and do ourselves great injustice when we say:

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all."

The author says his object in issuing the book is to draw out Hebrew scholars, and we have no doubt his wish will be gratified. In the meantime we will sleep easier at having this load of Adam's iniquity removed from our shoulders. (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo).

Periodicals.

We have been somewhat remiss in not calling the attention of our readers to the improvements in *Every Saturday* made by the new publishers. Perhaps the greatest of these is the addition of an editorial department; one that is conducted in a bright, readable manner, and where topics, interesting to readers, are handled gracefully and intelligently. The cream of the Foreign magazines is weekly gathered here for American readers. (Hurd & Houghton, New York.)

Three years ago the *American Historical Record* was first issued and appealed to the better class of readers throughout the country. It proposed to issue copies of rare documents or of those which had never been printed; discussions of important questions of history; brief records of addresses read before historical societies; and conversations in print with readers upon points concerning American History. The magazine is issued monthly and is under the editorial charge of Benson J. Lossing, the author of several of our most valuable historical works. In the January number before us is an article upon "Sir Henry Clinton's Dispatch," with a facsimile of the same and of the silver bullet it was carried in. Also No. 1 of articles upon "The Military Expeditions of the Northwest," the "Death and Funeral of Franklin," "Washington's Orderly Books," etc. This magazine deserves a liberal patronage, and we hope it is meeting with profitable encouragement. (Published by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.)

A new aspirant for public notice is the *Great Western Monthly*, which calls itself "the people's magazine." The first number presents a very favorable appearance and a fair table of contents. It is to be devoted to Science, Art and Agriculture. (Great Western Publishing Co., Philadelphia.)

The Eclectic is always a pleasant Magazine to open; its splendid type, fine paper, and steel engravings making an agreeable impression before one has reached the table of contents, and these are always sure to be good. In the March number we have an excellent likeness of Prof. Proctor, the Astronomer, and articles from Max Muller, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Mulock-Craik, Ivan Turgenieff and others; also, articles upon Thoreau and unpublished letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The *Eclectic* was never better than it is to-day. (E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton st., New York.)

The *Penn Monthly* is somewhat Philadelphian in its appearance and make-up, and seems to fill a place peculiarly its own among the monthlies. It treats of political questions without partisanship; questions of Social Science; of Art, Criticism, &c. It makes no appeal to sensationalism, but offers a table well served with good things in all departments of life and literature. (Published by Penn Monthly Association, Philadelphia.)

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

F. C., Columbia, Iowa—The "Arabian Nights" is a series of Eastern stories. They are very old and yet are as interesting to the boys and girls of to-day as they were to the people who first heard them. If you are a boy and have never read the "Arabian Nights" you have a rich treat waiting for you.

S. W. COOK, Nebraska, wants to know where he can get the best work on the Tariff. If you want the Free Trade view of the question get Perry's "Elements of Political Economy," price $2.50. If you want the other side, get "Greeley's Science of Political Economy," price $1.50. You can order either from the "American News Co.," New York City.

BLOOM, Wood Co., O.—When we receive a story we always examine it. If it is good, and the price asked for it is not too much, we accept it. Oftentimes a story may be good enough to publish and yet have no money value.

L. A. F. S., Bellbrook, O.—If your Postmaster is charging you fifteen cents for registering a letter he is charging you seven cents too much. The charge is illegal, and you ought to report him to headquarters. Address a letter to Hon. Louis Watkins, Chief Clerk P. O. Department, Washington, D. C.

P. I. W., Wilmore, Pa.—In the United States census report it is spelled "Allegheny," though Webster and Appleton spell it "Allegany." We think the former method the one most common now-a-days.

F. T. C., Albion, Pa.—We cannot send the FARM JOURNAL for poetry. We want practical articles about the farm.

CONSTANT READER.—A very good paste is made by taking 3 ounces soft water, 1 oz. gum arabic, and ¼ oz. glycerine. Dissolve by heat, and bottle for use. The glycerine prevents it from spoiling.

A. B., Shelby Co., Mo.—There are land offices in Iowa at Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

A READER OF THE BLADE.—Tell us what date you enlisted; for what length of time; how long you served, and why you were discharged, and we can then answer your question.

D. B., Fletcher, Vt.—The Greenbacks are printed on a paper made exclusively for the government. This paper is full of silk threads or fibres which renders it impossible to erase or change bills and very difficult of counterfeiting. The usual theory advanced to show why a man, when lost, travels in a circle is, that we are all either right or left handed; we use one hand in preference to the other, one leg in the same way, and that it is more natural to push one side of the body more than the other; yet we confess this theory does not seem to explain the matter wholly to our mind.

WIND MILLS.—In our issue of Feb'y 5 "Steel" enquired about wind mills and in answer to his question, Rob't Lee, of Northport, Mich., writes us: If his supply of water is from a well, his best way to obtain water for his cattle will be to make a platform so that the cattle will have to step on it to drink out of a trough, and have the weight of the animal cause the platform to descend about a foot or a little more; then attach apparatus to this platform so that it will operate a pump placed at the bottom of the well. An arrangement of this kind will give from one to two pailfulls of water every time a medium sized animal steps on it.

J. R. P., Knox, Ind.—You are not entitled to any premium.

SUBSCRIBER, Youngstown, O.—Florence Nightingale and Jenny Lind are two entirely different persons. The first was an efficient nurse during the Crimean war the latter was a noted singer. Miss Nightingale was never married.

W. F. H., Penn.—You will see on the wrapper the date when your subscription expires. Your writing is very good.

T. I. S., Noble county, Ind.—Barry says the fall is the best time to plant all cuttings, if they are covered enough to prevent the frost getting at them. If planted in spring it should be done very early so that they would have a chance to get roots started before the warm weather started the leaves.

S. B. L., Antrim, O. has sent us subscription for BLADE and the *Galaxy*, and asks us the following question: "If I change my address, shall I notify you only, or must I write to you and to the *Galaxy* as well?" Perhaps others of our subscribers have wondered what to do in similar cases. The proper way is to notify each publisher to change your address. If you are taking half a dozen periodicals write to the office of each and *always* give your old address as well as the address you wish it changed to. We could do it with periodicals who club with us, but it would take much longer and is not so well.

W. H. R., Boscobel, Wis.—Livingstone's purpose in staying in Africa was to explore the country. His expenses were paid by the Royal Geographical Society of England. Ohio has 4,754 miles of railroad. Utah is a Territory, and, of course, is under control of the General Government.

J. P. S., Versailles, O., wants us to tell him what $25 at 10 per cent., compounded annually, would amount to in 250 years. It is a simple question of multiplication, and we think J. P. S. ought to be able to figure it out for himself.

C. H. C., Monroe, Wis., asks: 1. Can a short hand reporter write as fast as an ordinary speaker talks? 2. Does the book "Burns" contain all his writings? 3. Would you advise a person to learn telegraphy now, providing he is especially adapted to it? 4. What do you think of my handwriting?—Answers: 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. We never advise a person to go into any new business. That is a subject each one must decide for himself. 4. It is fair, but not up to a book-keeper's standard.

JESSIE C. BRIGGS, Havanna, O.—The Vassar College is in Poughkeepsie, New York. It is strictly a female college, and one of the best in the United States.

S. E. H., Plum River, Ill.—Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea," will cost $4. Address American News Co., New York City.—Thanks for your efforts in behalf of the BLADE.

S. P., Hutchison, Minn.—There are so many railroad projects in the air these days that it would be difficult to tell which is the best. Baltimore does not export so much grain as does New York city.

MRS. JOS. SKELTON wants us to ask the address of a late surgeon in the army, but she gives no postoffice or State, so that we really do not see what avail it would be, even if our readers had the address she wanted.

E. M. DEAN wants to know how gum shellac is freed from its coloring matter. Can any of our readers inform him?

J. S. DAVIS, East Winn, Maine, would like to have some of our readers give him any information about taming mink that they possess. Also the profit there would be in it. S. Newhouse, of the Oneida Community, has written a book called "The Trapper's Guide," and in it he gives directions for trapping all kinds of wild animals curing their furs, &c. Perhaps it might be of use to you. You can get it from any bookseller, or the American News Co., New York City.

FARMER, W. Corners, O.—Write to "Commissioner of Agriculture," Washington, D. C. We don't know whether he makes such arrangements as you mention or not, but there is no harm in trying.

C. A. C., New York, writes us a very affecting letter. We sympathize with him; hear what he says: "I have been going with a young lady of this city for some time, and now she seems to be growing indifferent about going with me, but in my own heart I feel that I could not be happy without her by my side. What, in your estimation, is best for me to do to gain her affections again?" Perhaps she thinks C. A. C., has been "going with her long enough" and wants him to come to the point. Some young men fancy they can take their time about declaring their affections to the lady, and the lady is obliged to treat him coolly in her own defense. If we were C. A. C., and loved the lady as much as he seems to do, we would tell her of it, and bring things to an understanding. "Faint heart &c.," you know.

M. B. KELLY, Pulaski Co., Ill.—The lady should state her case to Hon. Wm. M'Michael, Assistant Attorney General, Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., and he will undoubtedly attend to it. Perhaps it would be well also to write the facts to your Member of Congress and ask his good offices.—A soldier's widow's pension is $8 per month.—We think Mrs. Lincoln's pension is $1,800 per year, but have nothing at hand to enable us to state definitely.

R. R. R., Hillsview, (no State,) writes: "I see in the article giving a history of the BLADE that mention is made of a bindery. Is it connected with the establishment at present? I have several volumes which I want to have bound. Can you inform me what it would cost per volume to get Peterson's Magazine bound. 12 Nos. making a volume?" If our correspondent had sent his address (as he ought to have done) this letter would have been answered by mail. Yes, the *Blade Printing and Publishing Co.* is prepared to do all kinds of binding, and we can recommend them heartily. They occupy part of our new building, and have everything in the way of good workmen and machinery necessary to enable them to do a perfect job. They tell us their charge for binding 12 numbers of *Peterson* in one vol. is $1. If you do any business with them direct to their address, as above. How can we send FARM JOURNAL when you give neither name or address? Would be glad to do it if your address was here.

H. W. W., Toledo, O.—To our mind the better way to spell "Pittsburg," is as we have written it, but we observe the local papers there add an "h" to our way of spelling it, and the United States census report spells it with an "h" also.

JOHN S., Shawneetown, Ill.—The tides are caused by the sun and moon, not by the moon alone.

F. Y., Leipsic, O.—In Ohio an action upon a note must be commenced within six years from date it is due, else the note is outlawed. The endorser upon a note which has gone to protest should be notified within 24 hours after the note has been protested, but we suppose he can be sued for the note after being so notified at any time within the six years, same as the drawer. In the April FARM JOURNAL you will find an excellent article upon Hedges, &c., which will give you the information you ask.

A. N. R., Normanda, Ind., asks: "If a man should start from the equator and could travel in a due N. E. direction, would he ever reach the north pole, or would he come back to the point from which he started?"—We are inclined to think if he escaped catching a cold, he would stand a good chance of coming back to his starting point, a worn out if not a better man.

SUBSCRIBER, Weston, O., asks:—What kind of chickens are the most profitable to raise, the best layers, and those which grow largest, and where can they be purchased? Answer: The variety of fowls most profitable depends on what the market is. If eggs are the object then the Leghorns or Houdans would be likely to suit. If large sized early chickens are wanted most, then Brahmas or Cochins would suit the best. We suppose there are plenty for sale, but do not see an advertisement in our columns. Some one had better make a note.

C. B. J., Orleans Co., N. Y., asks:—Is the word *discourse*, in the following passage a noun or a verb?

> "Much I marvelled this ungainly
> Fowl to hear discourse so plainly."

It is an intransitive verb. The sentence properly reads: I marvelled much to hear this ungainly bird discourse so plainly.

L. C., Westfield, N. Y.—Wants to know, 1. Where Puget's Sound is situated, and, 2. How do you pronounce Arkansas? Ans. 1. Puget's sound is situated on the northwest coast of Washington territory, forming the south termination of Admiralty Inlet, which is connected with the Pacific by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The sound covers an area of about 15 square miles. 2. We think it ought to be pronounced as it is written. The old pronunciation, Ar kan *saw* is rarely heard.

X., Coessa, Ind., wants some of our readers to give him a receipt for putting up cucumbers in alcohol.

E. W., Sullivan, O.—Have sent answer by mail.

F. C., Fenton, Wood Co., O.—Make out your claim, swear to it before a justice of the peace or notary public, and send it to the Receiver of the company.

W. F. S., Eldridge, Kan.—You received all the bounty which you were entitled to.

J. H. WATTERSON, Howard City, M.—Better advertise for them in the London *Times*. That is the surest way.

J. E. C., Holden, Ind.—You are not entitled to the veteran bounty after you became a commissioned officer.

D., Fair Haven, Minn.—You had much better entrust the matter of getting your patent to some good patent agency. If you like send us a stamped envelope and we will give you an address.—We gave a recipe for a rubber cement not long ago.

A. B. C., Neaga, Ills.—Arnold was reprimanded by the commander-in-chief after his court martial in Philadelphia. We say "No," to your questions about Washington and Franklin.

C. C., Addison, M.—The *Rural* was ordered for you, and we presume you have received it all right long before this. We do not think your son is entitled to an honorable discharge under the circumstances you mention.

RURAL.—W. Gallighor, New Concord, O., says "the best kind of corn to manufacture into hominy is the regular hominy corn." We are obliged to Mr. G., and have no doubt if "Rural" should drop him a line he could learn where "hominy corn" is for sale.

BAD DOG, Oakwood, O.—We do not know of any periodical devoted exclusively to penmanship. A good educational magazine is the *American Educational Monthly*, New York City.—We have no doubt you know as much about the railroad you mention as we do.

MACK HARDY, Bond Vein, Pa., asks: 1. Can the child of an alien who has been in this country vote when he is 21 years old, without first taking out papers? 2. If a child is born on the high seas, while his parents are on their way to America, what nation could claim him as a citizen? 3. Is there any State in the Union where an alien is allowed to vote on his first papers? 4. Is a foreigner coming to this country under 21 entitled to his full papers when he comes of age? 5. If an alien possesses real estate in this country and has no relations here, does his property, in case of death, go to his relatives in a foreign country, or does our government take possession? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. A child born under such circumstances would naturally be a citizen of the same country that his parents were. 3. We think not, but are not quite sure about New York. 4. He must have resided in this country 5 years before he can vote. 5. The property would go to his relatives.

G. F. HUDSON, Indiana.—Your brother can select and enter land for you, but you must be residing on the land within six months from the day he enters it.

AGENT, Orville City, Neb.—The time a soldier served in the army, providing it is not more than four years, is deducted from the five years residence necessary to obtain land under the homestead law; and he has two years in which to prove up same as others. For instance: you want to enter under the law; you have served three years, consequently you will have to reside on the land but two years. You can then prove up if you choose, or you can wait two years longer before doing it.

S. L. F., Curran, Ill.—We cannot give you the figures you ask for, as we have no arrangements, except as premiums for BLADE and our other publications.

MECHANIC.—See answer to S. L. F. given above.

A. S. R., Manington, W. Va.—You, not being a soldier, *cannot* buy a soldiers rights. A soldier can take 160 acres on a railroad, but you cannot. We cannot give locations where railroad lands are not taken up. We do not know the land agents name at St. Louis. A letter addressed "U. S. Land Agent" will reach him.

C. W. M., Nashville.—Would like to know how to pronounce the word *parse* and the meaning of *Mardi Gras*. We don't see how "parse" can be pronounced in any way but the way it is written. It is but one sylable. *Mardi Gras* is French for Shrove Tuesday.

E. T. J.—Try Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., enclosing $2.

W. T. McF., Stanton, Neb.—Your friend's pension would begin from the time his application was made, and not from date of his discharge. He has waited too long.

MCLEANSBORO, Ill.—Glad to help you, and would like to hear from you at any time. We haven't the Agricultural Report for '73, but from the '72 report we see the total wheat crop was 250 million bushels, raised on 20,858,-859 acres, and worth 310 million dollars. This would be an average of 12 bushels to the acre, and worth about $1.25 per bushel. The tobacco crop was 342 million pounds, raised upon 416,-512 acres and valued at $35,730,885; being an average yield of $85 per acre.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

ADULTERATIONS — WHISKEY — GRAIN — THE CANALS—THE LITERARY EMPORIUM—THE LATEST SWINDLE.

NEW YORK, FEB. 28, 1874.

ADULTERATIONS.

There is trouble in the minds of the people, for adulteration in its worst form has been discovered. The father of the family, as he poured the rich syrup over his buckwheats at breakfast, and gave of the same to the wife of his bosom and the child of his heart, little dreamed that he was giving them poison and a most disgusting poison at that. For behold you, it has been discovered that the elegant, beautiful, delicious-looking syrup, known as the "Golden Drip," is made of what? Why, of rags, and muriatic acid! The rags of commerce, the common rags from the paper mills, are taken by the skillful chemist and treated with muriatic acid, and from the result this golden drip syrup is made. Imagine the horror which attended this discovery! Rags from Turkey, from the backs of the leprosy-stricken people of the Bosphorous—rags from the backs of the filthy lazzaroni of Italy, and rags even from the mummies of Egypt, sweltered through a chemical process, and coming on our tables as Golden Drip! Half the stomachs in New York turned as they saw the syrup cup on their tables, and in the restaurants the orders for buckwheats and syrup were lessened a half. The fact is adulterations and frauds enter more or less into everything that is used in the great cities, particularly in this. Our butter is larded, our genuine Havana cigars are made of the vilest Connecticut tobacco, our bread is alumed, our coffee is chicoried, our milk is watered and chalked, and when we die the plate on our coffin is plated. This world is given to shams—let us hope the next world will be genuine. It is that thought that sustains me.

THE WHISKEY BUSINESS.

With the revival of religious interest in the city, comes, naturally, a revival of feeling in favor of temperance. The drinking saloons continue to multiply, and they are now reported by the Excise Commissioners at 7,322, being nearly one for 136 of the population. There is no street, no square, without them. In the upper part of the city they are fitted up in the most costly style, to attract the attention of the wealthy guzzlers, whose patronage they desire, while in the lower part of the city the saloons are stripped of everything except what is absolutely necessary to handle the liquid damnation. Down in Water street, and in fact all the streets on the lower end of the Island, there will be a dozen bucket-shops in every square. Bucket-shops are stores where the bulk of the trade is by the pint, quart, or half gallon. You will see in any one of them long processions of little boys and girls, half-clad, barefooted, and with scarcely clothing enough on them to hide their nakedness, and half starved, going up to the counters with tin buckets for liquor, for their drunken fathers and mothers. The temperance movement now being inaugurated proposes to

DEAL WITH THE POOR.

The temperance organization will appoint Committees, who will labor with poor men who are addicted to the use of liquor. They intend to take these men by the hand, to furnish warm and well lighted rooms to which they may resort, and where they will be furnished coffee, tea, and plenty of good reading matter. It is expected that each man once weaned from the use of liquors will see such a difference in the way of living, that he will become an apostle of temperance among his fellows. They expect in this way to organize a working temperance army, taken from the liquor shops, and compel the closing of the bars by withdrawing their trade. The movement has been inaugurated, and

SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED IT.

The workers have discovered that the laboring man, living in a close, cheerless, cold room, goes to the bar-room because it is light and warm, and of course once there he drinks. The reformers give him a lighter, better, warmer, cosier place of resort, and he is glad to avail himself of it. And he brings his wife and children, and they have a good time. Music is furnished, pipes, tobacco, coffee and tea, free to all, with a sandwich or such a matter to eat. The movement is telling, and has made a positive impression. Let it go on.

THE GRAIN TRADE

continues to excite attention. The fact is the facilities for handling grain at this point, are ludicrously deficient, and the cost is absurdly great, which cost is borne of course by the producer in the interior. But additional terminal facilities will not relieve the overburdened farmer. The country wants cheaper freights, and cheaper freights can only be had by increasing the efficiency of the canal system. Let me impress it upon every farmer who reads these lines that to him the canal is his only protection against the rapacity of the railroad. So long as canals are operated the railroads cannot combine to extort. But to make them effective, they must, every one of them, be enlarged. The Erie Canal ought to be enlarged so as to pass a lake vessel, and all tolls should be taken off. The great Wabash Canal should be enlarged and extended to St. Louis, and the entire canal system revived and strengthened. Oh, ye Grangers! take hold of this matter. You have power to do it, and not only for your own sake but for the sake of the feeding millions of the east who want cheap bread, give us the relief.

NEW YORK AS A LITERARY EMPORIUM.

Several years since the prediction was made that New York was destined eventually to become the literary emporium of America, instead of Boston, as Edinburg instead of London is that of Great Britain. And already the partial fulfillment of this prediction is claimed, a large amount of the literary capital of Boston having been shifted to New York, and more being expected speedily to follow its course, according to the gossip of literary circles. The absorption of *Our Young Folks* by a New York magazine, and the recent transfer of the *Atlantic*, give evidence to these beliefs and predictions. The truth of the matter is, New York has always shown greater liberality to literary talent than Boston, and hence it naturally seeks a market there. New York magazines employ the pens of almost all the leading authors of the present era. Her dailies, weeklies and monthlies have the largest circulation of any in America, and probably in the world. Writers with established reputations send their contributions thither, knowing that they will there bring the highest price, and they who have reputations to establish follow their example in the gratifying belief that a too rigid criticism will not annihilate their crude efforts, but view them with cheering encouragement. Literary capital, too, will eventually gravitate towards that centre, where its advantages are greatest for investment and increase, and hence all indications point towards the future New York as the leading cosmopolitan emporium of literature of the enlightened world.

A NEW VILLAINY.

Is there any limit to human credulity? The mock auctions in this city have been so effectually exposed that the rogues were compelled to resort to new dodges. The dodge was forthcoming as soon as it was needed. Here is the way they work it:

SCENE—A small room on Nassau or Ann streets. Auctioneer with case of jewelry—crowd of persons, consisting of honest innocents and confederates. Enter, old man, in a dirty suit of clothes, with a woeful face, that looks as though no food had entered it for a week.

"What do you want?" queries the auctioneer of old poverty.

Slowly the wretched old man pulls from his pocket a watch and says he wants it sold.

"How did you get this watch?" demands the auctioneer.

"I am from Wisconsin," answers the old man, humbly. "I am here in New York prosecuting a suit for the recovery of some property, and am out of funds and want to raise enough to get home. I have seen better days."

Auctioneer—Are you aware of the fact that this is a first-class, double-cased, English-lever, chronometer-balance, jeweled in top and bottom, gold watch, worth at least $150?

Old Man.—I paid $175 for it in Montreal, four years ago, when I could afford such a watch.

Auctioneer—Don't let me sell your watch old man. Don't do it. Take it some pawn-broker, and pawn it; any of them will advance you $200 upon it, and you can send for it when you get home. It will be sacrificed here—it will indeed.

Old man—It don't matter. All I want is to get home—and—die. It doesn't matter to me whether I get what it is worth or not.

"Very good. I will cell it, but it is a shame. How much do I hear for this watch."

A capper starts it at $25, and up it goes to $30, $40, $50, or $60, when it is struck off. The money is paid to the auctioneer, who gives it, less his commission, 10 per cent., to the old man, who thanks him tearfully, and goes slowly and sadly out. Then the auctioneer closes the sale for the day, that he may get rid of the people, so as to open in an hour with a new lot of victims in whose presence the aged Wisconsin man and the auctioneer go through the old farce again. It is needless to say that the purchaser of the gold English lever, jeweled watch, finds himself stuck with an oriode bogus ticker that would be dear at three dollars a bushel. In one den in Ann street the thing is played twenty times a day.

There are other things in the way of cute villainy which I will show up in my next.

PIETRO.

KANSAS LETTER.

The Central Portion of the State—Its Towns and Topography.

SOLOMAN VALLEY, Kan., Feb. 24, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—Being a reader of your excellent family newspaper, I notice how warmly you welcome letters from the Western States. In your last number I saw one from Southern Kansas, and I thought I would venture to send you one from Central Kansas, if that is the proper term to use in reference to the Soloman Valley; for it is of this valley that I intend to speak.

I am not an extensive traveler (though I came from far beyond your present abode, Mr. Editor), but, in my opinion, a more beautiful country, in which to make a home, could scarcely be found on the face of the globe. This beautiful valley is over two hundred miles in length, and varies in width from six to fourteen miles. It is interspersed with streams flowing either way toward the Republican and Soloman rivers. These streams, as well as the rivers, are wooded with black walnut, hackberry, oak, ash, elm, and cottonwood.

We have beautiful and flourishing little towns on both these rivers. The rapid growth in population and improvements which have taken place in the last three years, (I speak only of such time as I have been an actual observer,) is truly astonishing. As I came up this valley three years ago, I passed many embryo towns, but the intervening country could boast of but few visible habitations. Crops were growing, herds of cattle were feeding; but where were the workmen and proprietors? I will tell you. They were living in holes in the ground; or, in Kansas dialect, dug-outs. Now, as you pass over the same ground, you will see neat farm houses, some of wood, and some of lime stone. You will see barns, sheds, wells and everything which betokens thrift and industry. And every school district which you pass can boast of its school house which has cost from five hundred to two thousand dollars, (according to the capability and disposition of the people) completed with patent seats, and all the modern improvements.

Postoffices are conveniently interspersed along the river, and mails are brought us from each way every day. Churches have also been built in many of the towns. Oh, I tell you, Mr. Editor, the inhabitants of the Soloman Valley are not a lazy set of people. Those who had not energy enough to go ahead and make themselves comfortable here, got homesick, "didn't like the country," and went back east to be supported by their friends, perhaps, and speak disparagingly of the West.

Clyde and Concordia are flourishing towns on the Republican River; the latter being the county seat of Cloud county. Little more than a year ago Concordia sustained heavy losses by fire, but soon rallied, and is now far ahead of what it then was.

Glasco is a neat little town in Cloud county, but situated on the Soloman River. Farther down this River in Ottawa county, are Delphos, Minneapolis and Lindsay, all of which do a large amount of business. Minneapolis, being the county seat, of course appears the most thriving. Lindsay is in too close proximity to Minneapolis for its own well being, and had it a less enterprising set of inhabitants, would suffer in consequence. These places have each a fine church edifice, large and commodious school houses and most excellent schools.

Delphos has a fine situation and a heavy trade, a two story school house of magnesia limestone and a church in process of erection of the same material.

Our lands here are admirably adapted to stock and grain raising. The soil is rich, productive and easily cultivated. Spring Wheat often yields from twenty to twenty five bushels to the acre. Its present price ranges from eighty cents to a dollar. All crops produce abundantly. Sweet potatoes and pea-nuts grow beautifully. And the older settlers are already enjoying fruit which their own hands have cultivated.

There is but little chance for homesteading until one gets up the valley; but land can be bought from almost government prices to ten dollars per acre, according to the situation and improvements. Mills are easy of access, and all articles for family use reasonably cheap. Our climate is pleasant and healthy; and last, but not least, society is, generally speaking, very good. We are now having spring weather.

Yours, &c.,
E. B.

Syracuse raised $1,100 by a charity ball, and the poor can't find a cent of the money.

Senator Schurz and Specie Payments.

EDITOR BLADE:—The telegraph to the BLADE of Feb. 26th has the following:

> Senator Schurz said as an American citizen he believed it to be his first duty to be honest, and he could not advise any one to invest money knowing it was going to depreciate in value; but let us look to specie resumption, and he would say to his friends, "Send on your money; get your neighbors to do it; heap it up mountain high, and invest it here."

From this I understand Senator SCHURZ to mean that he thinks this country can profitably use more money than it now has, and that both principal and interest are safe to his German friends, if we only adopt a policy looking toward specie payments.

Cannot our statesmen and financiers devise a plan by which to relieve the country, inspire confidence, revive our mining and manufacturing interests, and furnish our agriculturists money, at reasonable rates, with which to move and carry their crops until they are needed for consumption?

As a business man, it appears to me, that it would be a feasible plan to relieve, in a great measure, the wants of the country, and to approach specie payments, if Congress should increase our National Bank system to cover our present legal reserve, which, by the report of John Jay, Comptroller of the Treasury, was, on Nov. 12th, 1873, $198,675,930. Then apportion such increase to States now short of a ratio of banking capital in proportion to population and wealth, thus to equalize, as far as possible banking facilities and privileges to all. All banks should be required to leave in the United States Treasury the gold interest accruing on their bonds until Jan. 1st, 1879, and then require the banks and the general government to resume specie payments.

It appears to me that some well matured plan of this kind would give our banks a basis to resume, and be a help to the government to do the same.

BUSINESS.

THE GREAT TICHBORNE CASE.

A Full History of the Imposture.

The great Tichborne case, which, for three years, has kept England excited, came to an end a few days ago. It was one of the most singular cases that ever occupied the attention of the courts of a civilized country. It involved one of the largest estates in England. The following is a full and complete history of the case:

Roger Tichborne, whom Arthur Orton has been convicted of personating, was the eldest son of James Tichborne, and was heir to the title and estates of his uncle, Sir Edward, who had added the name of Doughty to that of Tichborne. He was a youth of weak character and moderate intelligence. He was educated first under French tutors and afterward by the Jesuits at Stonyhurst. He entered the British army at an early age, and remained three years in the service. His home being unhappy, he resided occasionally with his uncle, the baronet. Sir Edward had one daughter, Miss Kate Doughty, between whom and Roger a deep and lasting attachment sprung up. Sir Edward and Lady Doughty, however, discouraged it, because of the intemperate habits of their nephew. It was, however, finally agreed that the cousins should separate for a year or two, to test the strength of their affections. Chagrined at this arrangement, Roger threw up his commission in the army, and sailed for South America. He arrived at Valparaiso in June, 1853, and after visiting several South American cities he embarked April 20, 1854, at Rio Janeiro, in the ship Bella, for New York, intending, doubtless, to return promptly to England, as he had learned that his uncle was dead and his father had succeeded to the title and estates. The Bella, there is no reason to doubt, was lost at sea with all on board. The will which he left in England, was accordingly duly proved, and on his father's death the inheritance passed to his younger brother Alfred, who, also dying in the beginning of 1866, left a posthumous son to enjoy the baronetcy and estates.

His mother, Lady Tichborne, however, persisted in believing that her son still lived; she caused advertisements to be inserted in English and Australian papers offering a reward for any tidings of him. One of these announcements seems to have incited the person who has just been convicted to put forward his claims to be regarded as Roger Tichborne. This man, who is now virtually adjudged to be Arthur Orton, was then (1864) residing at Wagga Wagga, in Australia, where, under the name of Thomas Castro, he carried on the business of a butcher. Orton became acquainted with a sort of attorney named Gibbs, who was correspondent of one Cubitt, who had a missing-friends agency in Sydney. Lady Tichborne had got into correspondence with Cubitt relative to her son, but to no effect, until Gibbs wrote from Wagga Wagga to Cubitt to say that he had "spotted" the missing man. He was "spotted" by Gibbs on account of having the initials "R. C. T." cut upon his pipe. Orton had also cut the initials on mantel pieces and benches, and when observed by Gibbs was, or affected to be, very much annoyed. Gratified at having, as he supposed, found the lost heir, Cubitt communicated with Lady Tichborne, who afterward wrote to, as she supposed, her son, begging him to return to England. While hesitating to leave Australia, Orton fell in with Guilfoyle, who had been a gardener at Tichborne Park, and with Andrew Bogle, the valet of the late Sir Edward Doughty. He evidently learned a great deal of family history from these men, and feeling assured that there were no serious obstacles to acquiring the Tichborne baronetcy and estates, he sailed for England, accompanied by Guilfoyle and Bogle. He arrived in London on the afternoon of Christmas Day, 1866. His first visit was to the well-known locality of Wapping, where he made inquiries relative to the Ortons. After being about a week in England he felt equal to seeing Lady Tichborne, who was in Paris impatiently expecting him. He reached that city, accompanied by an attorney and friend, at 9 o'clock at night, but deferred his visit to his mother until the morrow. Next day he was unwell, and sent for her to come to him. He then, it is alleged, went to bed, where he awaited her. What took place at the interview has never been made public, but the result was that Lady Tichborne accepted Orton as her son and made an allowance to him for the support of his family.

Returning to London the claimant announced himself as Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, and at once instituted proceedings in Chancery for the possession of the estates. Acting with extraordinary effrontery, he traveled through the country, collecting witnesses, and gathering information regarding Tichborne affairs. The family failed to recognize him, but he found adherents among persons who were connected in various ways with the Tichborne family, and with others who were familiar with Roger Tichborne while residing at Sir Edward Doughty's or serving in the army. In March, 1871, Lady Tichborne died, and the claimant was thus deprived of pecuniary support and of the most important witness of all. He did not, however, shrink from the ordeal which awaited him. The civil suit to recover possession of the property, began May 10, 1871, and continued until March in the following year. The claimant was examined and his evidence was sustained by several witnesses of unimpeachable character. His plausible case was, however, overturned by the long succession of witnesses for the defense who pronounced him to be an impostor. The decisive evidence against him was evidently that of Lord Bellew who swore that Roger Tichborne was deeply tatooed on the arm, and that he (Lord Bellew) had done the tatooing. The claimant had been physically examined previously, and was known to have no such marks on his person. The claimant's case immediately collapsed. The jury said they had heard enough evidence, and his counsel elected to be nonsuited. The Lord Chief-Justice immediately issued a warrant for Orton's arrest for perjury, and in January, 1873, the trial which has ended in his conviction began.

Parisian turfmen are in great distress about the loss of the Porcelentaine race course, which is offered for sale for the sum of 200,000 francs by the tribunal of Versailles. This unfortunate course is doomed to destruction by the engineers of the railway of circumvallation, which runs directly through it.

CAMPAIGN OF 1873-4

The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made

THE BEST BOOKS PUBLISHE

AND THE

TOLEDO BLADE,

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL,

OR

Locke's National Monthly

AT A LITTLE OVER

The Price of the Periodicals Alone

ne Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to giv their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below,) at prices merely nomina The Books offered in Lists [illegible] and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be ap proved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 798 pages.
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages
Scott—With Notes, 656 pages
The Arabian Nights, 640 pages
Burns—With Memoir, etc, 646 pages
Moore's Poetical Works, 6 0 pages
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait
Cowper's Poetical Works
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There w be no disappointment.

LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster
Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett
Kirke White, (by Southey,) Illustrated
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Ainsworth's Ballads
Humorous Poetry
Spencer's Complete Works
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Casket of Gems
Keble's Christian Year
Sanford and Merton
Thompson's Poetical Works
"L. E. L." (Miss Landon)
Scottish and English Ballads
Robinson Crusoe
Sacred Poems
Choice Poems and Lyrics
Shakespeare Gems
Book of Wit and Humor
Familiar Quotations
Wise Sayings of Great and Good
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated
Keat's Poems—Illustrated
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated
Heman's Poems—Illustrated
Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Dore
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, complete

This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges and rubricated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.50 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library

LIST NO. 3.

For $3.25 we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $2.50 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $2.25 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous illustrations.
Burns' Complete Poetical and Prose Works
Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Josephus. The whole works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian.
The Arabian Nights Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel DeFoe.
Mrs Heman's Poems.
Wonders of the World.
History of the American Revolution
The Works of Tobias Smollett
The Canterbury Tales and Fairie Queene With other Poems of Chaucer and Spencer
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works
The Works of the British Dramatists Carefully selected from the original editions
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song-Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns
Moore. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Illustrated by eminent artists
Fielding's writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

This List comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with stee portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are ele gant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsome books than these manufactured.

LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List No. 4 a series of Scientific Works known as "Technical Manuals," for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet makers, Stonemasons, Tin-plate Workers, and Artisans generally, consisting of a Series of Volumes which contain the essentials of a complete Technical Education. These books are essentials in the trades, and each one, to the Mechanic or Farmer, is worth every day ten times its price.

Linear Drawing. Containing the principles of Linear Drawing as adapted to Trade, Manufactures, Engineering, &c., 136 illustrations and Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Orthographic and Isometrical Projection. Treating of the Projections of Plans, Elevations and Sections of Solids, for Masons, Carpenters, Builders and Artisans generally, 40 whole-page Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Building Construction, the Elements of, and Architectural Drawing, 130 illustrations. Cloth limp.

Either of the three books above sent as follows: With Blade, $2.25; with Farm Journal, $1.50; with Locke's National Monthly, $1.75.

Practical Perspective. Containing perspective Projection of Simple Points, Planes and Rectangular Solids, Polygons, Pyramids, Circles, Arches, &c.; 36 double-page illustrations.—Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Arms and Ammunition. By Major V. D. Majendie, R. A. Illustrated. Cloth

Applied Mechanics. By Professor R. S. Ball L. L. D. Illustrated by numerous Diagrams.—Cloth. With 140 Questions for Examination.

Blade and either of the two, $2.25; Farm Journal and either, $1.50 Locke's National Monthly and either $1.75.

Drawing for Carpenters and Joiners. Containing a Description of the Construction of the Subject of each Study, and the Method of Drawing it; with Elementary Lessons in Freehand and Object Drawing. 250 illustrations. Double Volume. Cloth, lettered.

Blade and above $2.60; Farm Journal and above $1.85; Locke's National Monthly, $2.10

Systematic Drawing and Shading, giving Practical Lessons on Drawing, showing its value, as well as the necessary connection between its various stages. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.25; Farm Journal and above $1.25; Locke's National Monthly and above $1.50.

Drawing for Metal-Plate Workers. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing Practical Geometry and Projection, specially adapted to this branch of industry; the Penetration of Solids and the Development of Surfaces; Elementary Lessons in Freehand Object Drawing, &c. Six double and twenty-six single pages of illustrations adapted for drawing copies. Cloth

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00

Gothic Stonework. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing the History and Principles of Church Architecture, and Illustrations of the Characteristic Features of each Period the arrangement of Ecclesiastical Edifices &c. Seven Double and Eighteen Single page plates. Cloth

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Drawing for Stonemasons. By Davidson Containing a Description of the Construction of the Object of each study and the method of drawing it. With Elementary Lessons in Freehand and Object Drawing, and a Concise History of Masonry. Six Double and Twenty-five Single Pages of Illustrations. Cloth

Model Drawing. Containing the Elementary Principles of Drawing from solid forms, the Method of Shading, and patterns for making drawing objects in card board, intended to teach the Student to draw direct from the object, instead of from copies—A single and 6 double-page plates.

Color. By Professor Church, M. A., with six colored plates and numerous illustrations. Cloth

Drawing for Bricklayers. By Ellis A. Davidson Containing the Construction Principles of Brickwork, and the Method of Drawing each Subject, together with the elements of Freehand Object and Plain Drawing. Containing Two Double and Thirty-two Single Pages of Illustrations, adapted for Architectural Drawing. Cloth

Drawing for Cabinet-Makers. By Ellis A. Davidson. With Lessons in Ornamental and Object Drawing, Elementary Instruction in Water-Colored Drawing. Containing Twenty-four Single and Five Double-page Plates. Cloth

Blade and any one of the five above $2.50 Farm Journal and any one of the five above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and any one of the five $2.00.

Drawing for Machinists and Engineers.—Comprising a Complete Course of Drawing adapted to the requirements of Millwrights and Engineers. Also a Course of Practical Instruction in the Coloring of Plans, &c.—The Volume contains a large Series of Mechanical Drawings and models of complete Modern Machines, the history and action of each Machine being given in each case—8 double-page, 4 treble-page and 30 other Engravings and Working Diagrams. Cloth limp.

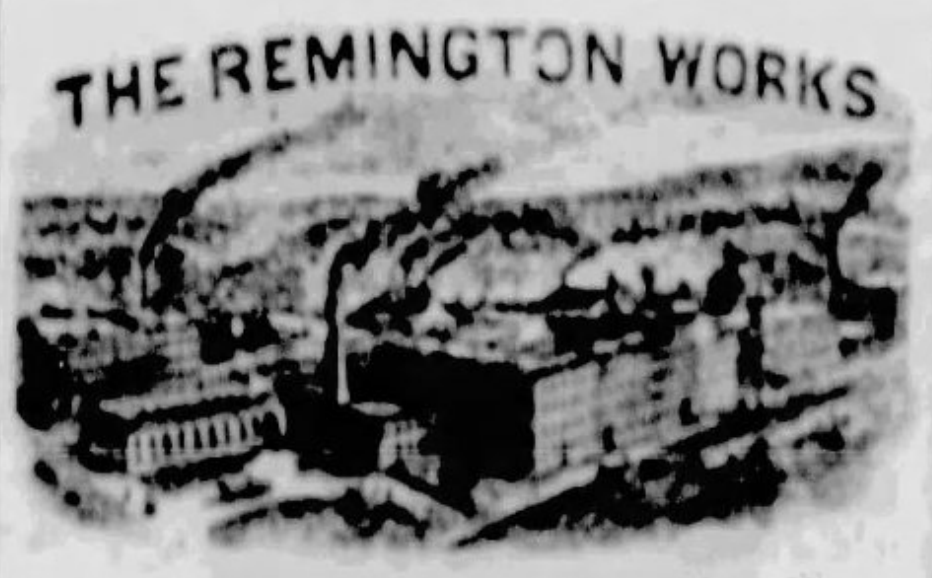
Blade and above $2.75; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and

REMARKS:—Books ordered from any of these lists will be mailed, post-paid, as fast as the orders are received. Every copy sent is warranted perfect. In case books do not arrive within a reasonable time, a postal card stating complaint concisely will be promptly answered. Time, however, should always be given. Orders come in at the rate of a thousand a week, and delays are unavoidable. But every one who orders a book may be certain of receiving it. Wait a long while before making complaint.

☞ Write plainly, giving Name, Post office, County and State. ☞ Write very plainly so that no mistakes can occur. Address,

LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

THE REMINGTON WORKS



FIRE ARMS!

—AND—

SEWING MACHINES

New Double Barrelled Breech Loading Shot Guns, Snap and Positive Action, with patent Joint Check, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness; celebrated Remington Rifles, adopted by nine different governments and renowned throughout the world for military hunting and target purposes; Pistols, Rifle Canes, Metallic Cartridges, &c.

Also manufacturers of the new

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE

To which was awarded the

"MEDAL OF PROGRESS"

the highest order of merit awarded at the late Vienna Exposition; also received the first and only premium over all other machines at the great Central New York Fair at Utica, 1873. This machine has sprung rapidly into favor, as the best made machine in the world, and possesses the best combination of good qualities, namely, running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect lock stitch.

☞ Send for Circulars.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

New York office 281 Broadway and on Bowery. Branch office 210 Superior st., Cleveland, O.

WORKING CLASS, Male or Female, $30 a week; employment at home, day or evening; no capital; instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO. Greenwich st. N. Y.

HILL'S PAT. HOG RINGER, RINGS AND TONGS OR HOLDER.

H. W. Hill & Co.

35,000 Ringers Sold

7,000,000 Rings

DECATUR, ILLS.

If your Hardware Dealers do not have for sale send for Circulars.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

CHICAGO,

On Market St., between Madison and Washington.

Commercial Travelers,

And the Traveling Public will find every accommodation that is offered in a first-class hotel. Extra large sample rooms, with fire-proof vaults attached. Passenger elevator running day and night, which NO OTHER HOUSE AT OUR RATES PROVIDES in Chicago.

RATES $2.50 PER DAY

J. APPLETON WILSON, Proprietor.
THOS. KENDRICK, Manager.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. BOSS' EPILEPSY Remedies, for the cure of this terrible disease has no equal. They can be confidently relied upon when all other remedies have failed. The uniform success which attends their use is such as to enable us to accept patients for treatment, and make no charge unless a cure is effected. Circulars explaining our method of treatment, terms, &c. sent free to all applicants. Address BOSS BROTHERS, No. 327 Main street, Richmond, Ind.

MARRIED LADIES can learn a secret of special interest, by enclosing address and stamp to MADAME F. TULLY, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

Terms of Subscription.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year	75 cents
Clubs of Ten or upward	60 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year	$1.00

Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year	$1.50
American Farm Journal and Blade, one year	$2.25
Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year	$2.50
Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year	$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year	$2.00
Clubs of Five	$1.75 each
" Ten or more	1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription expires.

Please give name of Post office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements	75 cents.
Special Notices	85 "
Editorial or Business Notices	$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts ½ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

FOUR GOOD STORIES!

We take pleasure in announcing that by a special arrangement, just completed, we shall, during the present month, begin the publication of

FOUR ORIGINAL STORIES,

written expecially for the WEEKLY BLADE by

GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, ESQ.,

a gentleman well known to the literary world, and a brilliant and powerful writer. The stories will appear under the following suggestive titles:

WHAT JOHN TIMPSON COST OLDBURGH IN ONE YEAR.

JOHN MURRAY'S RUIN.

THE CARD-TABLE AT LAWSON'S, AND WHAT IT DID.

THE LIFE OF A LOAFER.

These stories all have a moral which he who runs may read, and should be used everywhere.

☞ Specimen Copies free.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW AMENDED.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill drawn by Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, which in effect abolishes the pre-emption land system, and reserves all the lands of the Government for actual settlers. The bill does not take the power from the President to offer lands for sale, but this power will rarely, if ever, be exercised. Railroad grants of land are to be declared forfeited, if the roads to whom grants have been made have neglected, or have been unable to comply with the conditions on which their grants were made, and then made subject to the provisions of the homestead bill. This will put many millions of acres of choice land within reach of actual settlers, from which they have hitherto been excluded. The taking of the iron-clad oath is no longer a condition of settlement, hence Southern men who served in the Rebellion, have a chance to make farms for themselves, and thus make a living and help on with the general prosperity of the country. We like the provisions of this bill, and hope it may not fail to pass the Senate.

"JOHN DUNCAN'S WIDOW."

We advertised to send the January, February and March numbers of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, containing the story of "John Duncan's Widow" for 25 cents. Orders poured in upon us to the extent that were were compelled to reprint the first installment. We printed enough, as we supposed, but we were mistaken again in our calculations. There are five thousand names on the books to be filled. We are now reprinting the whole story, which we shall give to all who have not received the January and February numbers, and shall send to all such three full numbers in addition. We commence mailing the story supplement to-day. Have patience and all will be well.

☞ Mr. Nasby is bothered about the temperance movement. See his letter on 5th page. There is a point it in which the people will be very likely to see.

The United States Life Insurance Company

Will, in a few years, at its present rate of increase, stand quite up to the largest in extent of business—it to-day ranks with the best in every other particular. There is no company in the country whose losses are more certain to be paid—none whose losses are paid more promptly, and none that deal more liberally with the insured. The Company, since JOHN E. DEWITT has been its President, has made wonderful strides in public favor, and all its success is deserved. It is honorably, liberally, fairly, and safely managed. The Company want agents everywhere.

☞ BRIGHAM YOUNG declares that "if necessary to the building up of the kingdom, I could bury all my wives without a sigh or a tear." We saw one of them once, and if she was a fair sample, we should suppose that he could bury them all cheerfully for a less consideration.

THE WEEK.

Reports from Washington indicate a much more favorable condition of the government finances than at any time time since the development of the panic. The statement is made that if the internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year shall continue in the same ratio as those of the past month, they will exceed the estimates by about three million dollars.—The investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the portentous statements at the inauguration of the movement, seems thus far to be unproductive of any startling result. The joint committe held, on of Friday last, another long session, which resulted in the Chairman the Committee informing the memorialists that they must present more specific charges by the 10th inst.—The Congressional action of the past week has been characterized by another attempt in the House to pass in a modified form the franking bill previously rejected. The Senate are still debating the Centennial bill, several other measures of public importance having been obliged to wait a decision as to the national or international character of the proposed centennial exhibition. It now appears probable that the proposition to appropriate money to carry on the exhibition will be rejected. The House Committee on Pensions have agreed to report some very important amendments to the present pension laws, for an account of which we refer our readers to our news summary. Wintermute, the murderer of Secretary McCOOK, has been admitted to bail by Judge SHANNON in the sum of $85,000.

In New York another memorial to Congress has been put in circulation against the further issue of irredeemable paper money, claiming that such issue is in violation of the Constitution.—The New York Sorosis have passed resolutions of sympathy with the women's temperance movement.—The laborers on the Brooklyn Reservoir struck on the 3d inst., and the strike was further complicated by an open outbreak among the workmen in which the police interfered. The employes of the Lehigh Valley R. R. struck, on the 4th, for an advance of 10 per cent. over the wages received prior to the panic. A proposition made by the Company to compromise the matter was not accepted.

The women's temperance movement still continues throughout Ohio, Indiana and portions of other States, with unabated zeal. The towns of Eastern and Northern Ohio have nearly all been swept by the movement, and in the places where it originated the women are triumphant.—Reports from the far West announce the prevalence of severe snow storms in the Sierra range; at Summit Valley the snow at one time reaching twenty feet on a level. A number of freight trains have been abandoned in the drifts.—Troops have succeeded in reinforcing the Agency at Red Cloud. A fight was reported at the Whetstone Agency on the 4th, which resulted in the defeat of the Indians.

English dispatches announce that the new Parliament assembled on the 5th. In the House of Commons, HENRY B. BRAND, Speaker of the last House, was unanimously re-elected. The members of the present and late governments have received the royal command to attend a state dinner in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg.—Strong efforts are making in France to excite sympathy for the young Prince Imperial, who will attain his majority under French laws on the 16th inst. Numerous photographs bearing this date and the words, "Appeal to the people," are circulated through the mails, and Bonapartist agents are assiduously at work in the provinces.—Cuban advices announce the death of ex-President CESPEDES at the hands of Spanish troops, on the 27th ult. His body was brought to Santiago and buried.—Minister BANCROFT gave a grand ball in honor of President GRANT, at Berlin, on the 4th inst.—Minister SCHENK has arrived in New York, on a visit of a private nature.—Minister CUSHING, the new representative of the U. S. Government at the Spanish capital, sailed for his post of duty on the 7th inst.—Telegrams from Madrid state that the people are awakening to a stronger sympathy with the government in its struggle with the Carlists, and that offers of moral and material support are freely made.—Our usual summary of events of the week will be found to contain much interesting intelligence from domestic and foreign sources, not touched upon in this column.

Installation of Chief Justice Waite.

At noon on the 4th inst., the Associate Justices assembled as usual in the Supreme Court room, Chief Justice Waite being in the rear. As the Associates on the opening of Court occupied their seats, the Chief Justice took a chair at the desk of Mr. Middleton, Clerk of the County. A few moments thereafter the Clerk read aloud the commission of the President, when the Chief Justice read aloud the oath to be administered to him by the Clerk, to which the Clerk added, "so help you, God," the Chief Justice subscribing. The Chief Justice then proceeded to his seat on the bench, robed before appearing in the Court, the Associate Judges standing in his honor. The reading of opinions was then resumed by Justice Field. There was a large attendance of members of the Bar and others in the Court room.

The Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,

Of Cleveland, Ohio, sold during the month of February five times the number of machines that it did in February of last year. The Wilson Machine has points of positive merit in its construction; and has been pushed with an energy and skill that could not but produce wonderful results. We notice in a City of Mexico paper an eulogium of the Wilson, which, it appears, is the favorite there. The Company have regular agencies in thirty-five of the principal cities of Mexico and South America, and the English acknowledge its merits by pirating it.

☞ Examine the BLADE and show it to your neighbor, if you have one who is so blind to his own interests as not to take it.

☞ Read Mr. Nasby's Letter in this week's BLADE.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The readers of the daily telegrams are aware that for several days ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE has been lying at the point of death from an attack of paralysis. The disease culminated at a few moments after 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, when the sufferer closed his eyes to the world, conscious to the last of his great change.

It would be difficult, not to say impossible, to sum up in the brief space of a newspaper article all the results of Mr. FILLMORE's busy life. Born in a new country (Cayuga Co., New York, Jan. 7th, 1800) and of parents limited in means, he was early thrown upon his own resources and subjected to all the stimulus which poverty and a thirst for knowledge can give to a strong mind, such as his evidently was. At fourteen years of age, having acquired the merest rudiments of education, he was apprenticed to a fuller. Here he spent five years in the monotonous drudgery of his apprenticeship, and about this time, his father's family having meanwhile removed to Aurora in the same state, he conceived the idea of studying law. It is probable that the boy of nineteen, who had then for the first time formed a superficial acquaintance with geography and grammar, in making this resolve was happily ignorant of the labor he took upon himself, but even the fact that the laws of New York at that time required the law student who had not received a classical education to read law seven years before admission to the bar, did not deter him from his purpose. Purchasing from his employer the last two years of his time, for which he agreed to pay thirty dollars, he made arrangements with a retired lawyer, Mr. WALTER WOOD, whereby he was to receive his board for services rendered, and arranged to devote a portion of his time in winter to the work of teaching school. At twenty-one, having discharged faithfully his debt to his former employer, he took the next important step in his life by removing to Buffalo, where he continued his labors of school teaching, rising during the winter at four o'clock in the morning in order that he might have time to pursue his favorite studies. With such application as this it was only a logical result that the members of the bar who had become interested in the young student should use their influence actively in his behalf, and in consequence he was admitted to practice law in the Common Pleas Court of Erie county, April, 1823, when only a little more than half the usual term of preparation had expired. Mr. FILLMORE's practice of law was begun shortly afterward at Aurora, New York, where he labored hard, and built up a large practice till in the year 1830, he again returned to Buffalo, having married meanwhile Miss ABIGAIL POWERS, a daughter of the Rev. LEMUEL POWERS. In the latter city he soon associated with him in business NATHAN K. HALL, subsequently Postmaster General and Judge of the U. S. District Court, from which latter position he was only a few days since removed by death. Mr. FILLMORE continued the practice of law till his election as Comptroller of the State in 1847, although his political life began with his election to the State Legislature as representative from Erie county in 1828, a position which he held with credit for three successive terms. In 1832 he was elected to Congress from the Buffalo district as an anti-Jackson candidate, and after an interval of one term, was again elected as a Whig in 1836, receiving two subsequent re-elections, and a nomination by the Whigs again in 1842, although he had previously to this declined to be a candidate.

The first step looking toward Mr. FILLMORE's participation in national affairs was his nomination, after his retirement from Congress in 1843, as Vice-President on the ticket with HENRY CLAY, in the Whig Convention held in Baltimore in the Spring of 1844. Following this in the ensuing September came his unopposed nomination for Governor of New York by the Whig party, but notwithstanding his personal popularity he was defeated in the latter canvass by SILAS WRIGHT, Mr. CLAY and the Whig party at large having been simultaneously defeated by the Democrats and Mr. POLK. In 1848, the Whig party having continued to gain strength, Mr FILLMORE was again nominated as Vice-President, with Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and on March 5th of the ensuing year entered upon the duties of his position. His responsibilities were vastly widened and increased on the death of President TAYLOR, which took place on the 10th of July, 1850, in the midst of the most violent and prolonged slavery agitation (next to that of 61-65) which the country has ever known. The inauguration of President PIERCE, in 1853, was the close of Mr. FILLMORE's public life. Although he was again before the Whig Convention of 1852, which gave its endorsement by a large majority to the policy of his administration, he was unable to control any considerable portion of the vote of the free States, and was defeated in the nomination. This defeat was supplemented by his nomination as Presidential candidate of the "American" party in the fall of 1856, but the real struggle being between the Republicans and Democrats, his support, although comparatively large in popular votes, was only sufficient to secure him the electoral vote of the single State of Maryland. The last twenty-five years of his life have been spent in peaceful retirement at his old home in Buffalo.

The political events of Mr. FILLMORE's public career were, very many of them, of most significant and influential result upon the future of the country. Elected as a Whig, and an earnest advocate of free soil principles, he pursued a course in measures involving the rights and extension of slavery calculated to largely undermine and destroy his support in the non-slaveholding States. His general policy was that of compromise and concession toward an active and influential party, and there are few who believe that his course was not actuated by a conscientious desire for the welfare of the whole country, even while his action compassed his own political destruction. Mr. FILLMORE's accession to the Presidency was in the heat of the Senatorial discussion on Mr. CLAY's famous "Omnibus bill," and its defeat soon followed. Although not in accord with the general line of policy adopted by him its passage would have met the approval of Mr. FILLMORE. The turning point of Mr. FILLMORE's Presidential career was the passage in the September following his accession, of the notorious fugitive slave law. To this measure, so obnoxious to the great Whig party of the North, the President did not give his sanction till he had first read and approved a carefully prepared opinion on the constitutionality of the bill, drawn by Attorney General JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, but having once given his support by his signature, he declared and maintained its unqualified enforcement. Mr. FILLMORE's administration, as a whole, was able and efficient, and displayed statesmanship of a high order. Many of the measures introduced and adopted by the party under his direction were such as to win both then and subsequently a general commendation. Of these were the reduction of inland letter postage; recommendations for the establishment of an agricultural bureau; for the opening of a communication between the Mississippi and the Pacific; for settling disputed land titles in California; for the extension of the system of land laws over newly acquired territories, and many others, few of which were adopted owing to the fact that the Whigs at that time had a minority in both houses of Congress. As early as 1849 Mr. FILLMORE had suggested the introduction of a national banking system with the stocks of the United States as a basis for its currency, and the main features of his plan have subsequently been seen in the system of currency now so familiar to all.

In the light of the events occurring in the last quarter century, the country can look with greater charity upon the concessive policy which was actuated by the most upright of motives, whatever may have been its ultimate results in forcing to a bloody settlement the irrepressible conflict of slavery and freedom. It was, perhaps befitting, that the last public event of MILLARD FILLMORE's life should have been his participation as Peace Commissioner in 1860-61, in the last ineffectual efforts of compromise to forfend the terrible struggle that proved to compromise and slavery a struggle of death.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE.

From an address to the electors of Great Britain, issued immediately after the dissolution of the late Parliament, by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society Committee, it appears that the African slave trade is still very extensively carried on, notwithstanding the apparent efforts of the Government of Great Britain to suppress it in her Oriental dependencies. The Committee say that they feel that a vast work has yet to be done to destroy this evil, and that it is in the power of the British Cabinet and Legislature to eradicate it.

They charge that the Government of Great Britain has treaties with Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Madagascar, and other countries, which import slaves, which would check, and, in time, abolish the inhuman traffic, and that as a powerful Nation, she habitually neglects to enforce these treaties. Though the Sultan of Zanzibar has signed an anti-slave trade compact, he exports more slaves than ever, thousands being annually sold in his territory and sent northward. The Committee recommend that British Consular agencies at the sea-port towns be established, believing that they would tend to check this nefarious business. The district of the Upper Nile, and the territory from Southern Abyssinia to the Red Sea, and from Lake Tchad to the vicinity of Tripoli, furnishes populous hunting grounds to those who engage in man stealing. Even the countries of the Western coast of Africa, whose tribes receive the protection of the British Government, carry on an extensive commerce in slaves. In the native States of India, tributary to the British Government, slavery, and the slave trade prevails even more extensively than in our Southern States, before the late rebellion, while in the Portuguese colonies of East Africa, a constant increase has occurred for the last decade.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, in a speech upon the island trade question, strikes the evil at the root, by pointing out the only one way it can become permanently eradicated, by declaring that "we shall never put an end to the slave trade until we put *an end to slavery*. We must let the slaveholding countries—Egypt, Turkey, Persia, India, Afghanistan, Brazil and Spain, understand that they cannot be admitted into the brotherhood of civilized nations unless they abjure slavery." The same committee censure the British Government for lack of fidelity to duty, in not using her influence over Spain and Brazil, saying that had she done so to the extent of her power the former would have ere this emancipated her slaves in Cuba, as she had done in Porto Rico. Though an emancipation law has been passed in Brazil, its operations are such that slavery will continue to exist in full force for at least half a century to come. The Committee close their report by saying that "it is a matter of grief to know that while so much remains to be done, the Government has abolished the Slave Trade Department in the Foreign Office," which they regard as a serious mistake and conclude by urging the electors of Great Britain to send such members to the House of Commons, as will aid in the suppression of this evil to the cause human rights.

As the election has resulted in the defeat of the Liberal party, there is probably little hope at present for a beneficial change. The enormous wealth which flows into the treasury of Great Britain through slave labor, renders her Government blind to the promptings of humanity, and as the prosperity of the Oriental slave holding nations is so largely dependant upon enforced labor, many years must doubtless pass before they will have progressed sufficiently in the comprehension of human rights, to realize the barbarity and injustice of the institution of slavery sufficiently to agree to its abolishment.

THE NEW WATER ROUTE.

Whatever political or other changes may be necessary to secure to the farmers and transporters of the West a fair chance in the struggle for life, there can be no dispute about the necessity of new water routes from the great grain and grass producing country to the eastern coast. We have no hostility to Railroads, but at the same time we have no wish to have the industry of the country compelled to pay to them an exorbitant or oppressive tribute. Such a Canal as we have advocated from Toledo to St. Louis, would offer a reasonable but not ruinous competition to the railways. It would be the means of securing larger profits to the farmers, and securing cheaper food to the millions who must be fed. The transportation of bulky, and heavy commodities by water craft, owing to convenience for handling, must ever be cheaper than land carriage. To a farmer in Kansas or Nebraska the mere trifle of a cent on a bushel added to a freight tariff may make his crop of wheat or corn valueless to him for the time. That penny too much makes it impossible for his grain to reach tide-water so that he can sell it at any price not ruinous to him. Such a water route, open every summer, would keep a check on freight tariffs, and thus prove a constant benefit to the producer of bread and the eater threof.

Cheap bread is a necessity to a nation's prosperity. The farmer must live—must pay interest on borrowed capital—and have something over with which to improve and fertilize his land. Hence he is entitled to a a fair profit. His gaines at best must be moderate, and his accumulations slow and gradual. But prevent him from moving his crops by excessive freight tariffs and the industry on which all others depend is crushed. Cheap transportation is necessary to secure cheap bread. Railways ought not to get rich at the expense of both producer and consumer. The only lawful and prudent check in our power on combinations which produce extortion is to offer a successful competion. This helps the poor and does no injustice to the rich. Cheap and abundant bread never injured a nation, but multiply charges, commissions and profits, and middle men and corporations become rich while the farmer becomes bankrupt and the tradesman starves.

The effect of the competition of canals is seen in the difference made in the charges of Railways on freights to points where water craft are running. In winter when navigation is closed, the railways put on their highest tariff. In summer they discriminate so as to compete with the water routes. Let the water routes be broken up, and the posibility of cheap transportation may be considered as foreclosed.

The people of Indiana should put their branch of the Wabash and Erie Canal in navigable condition, and then join their brethren of Ohio and other States, in every feasible plan for widening, deepening, and extending the same, until it shall be the great artery for our inter-State commerce. Now is the time to redeem the mistakes of the past, and to guard our interests for the future.

SPIES AND INFORMERS.

It is one of the wonders of this age that the monstrous abuses of the moiety system of rewarding customs officers and detectives has not been sooner exposed and denounced. Of course smugglers and other defrauders of the revenue need to be ferreted out, and there ought to be men charged with that duty. Capable men ought to be employed, who should get fair salaries for honest work, but no system should be maintained by which a premium should be given to perjury, treachery to private trusts, and to high-handed tyranny. Informer JAYNE, of New York, in a little over four years' service has been paid for his work over twice what President GRANT received during his first term of office. This is only a part of the abuse. In one case alone three principal custom officers received each $21,906.01, and in that case the informer got the modest sum of nearly $66,000.

In another case at Boston a firm was made to pay the government $193,784.18. Of this, the informer's share was $96,-991.64, and three leading custom officers each received over $32,000. These are the specimen facts of this vicious system. It will be seen that while individuals grow rich out of this plunder the government gains little or nothing. The oppressions to which this system gives birth, bring the tariff system into odium and bring into undeserved reproach men from whom the government derives a large share of its revenues.

There is a general demand for a general, careful and systematic revision of our Customs Revenue system. It is high time such revisions was undertaken by competent men. But it cannot be done in a day, nor even in one session of Congress. It should be made by a commission of men thoroughly acquainted with the Customs service, who know what the service requires and how existing wrongs can be best corrected. There have been a number of slap-dash propositions thrust before Congress on this matter of reform. But we have had too much of that already. That is what is the matter. Piece-meal measures have been patched on to our revenue system from year to year, until it is an undigested and almost indigestible jumble. The Treasury officers are kept on the rack all the year trying to straighten out its obliquities by means of Departmental decisions. Let there be no more of this sort of work.

Let the laws regulating the import duties be formed into one intelligible code. Then, under the reformed system, let the ports in the interior and the west have a fair chance to import goods, with no detention for examination or appraisement at ports of first arrival, and let all our importing cities have full advantages of the bonded warehouse system. Something on this point has been gained already through the stern demand of the West. But we are threatened with the breaking up of some custom houses, and impairing the facilities of others, on the ground that they do not pay. But let there be no impediments thrown in their way by monopolizing ports at the east, where all this plunder has been perpetrated, and where the business is too large to allow the detection of abuses, and the western and interior ports will soon report handsome figures. As it is, the eastern ports get the credit of all the gold our western importers pay yearly at their counters.—Let every section demand and maintain its rights, and we shall have less corruption and oppression, and a more equal distribution of the business of the government.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

An important Convention of Western men was held on the 4th inst., at Springfield, Ill., attended by delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado, to consider the means of arriving at cheap transportation for the products of the West. The temporary chairman of the Convention, Hon. J. K. VAN DORN, of Quincy, stated the object of the meeting in the following language:

The inception of this movement grew out of the fact of the great want or interest of the Central or Western States, to devise some means to solve the question of cheap transportation. That these several States, or Western States, as we have been in the habit of calling them, have been suffering for the want of a cheaper and more expeditious way of getting the produce and commerce of the country accommodated, all well know. It is well known that since navigation closed, the transportation of all our products has been nearly double what it is at times when navigation is open. It is well known to all, that this matter is placed beyond the control of the producer and the consumer. Various methods have been adopted, are tried and are being tried, to solve this question. Those who conceived the calling of this convention in Quincy, had their attention called to this matter more recently, from the fact that propositions were before Congress for two, yea, for three, different routes, and for privileges granted by Congress for the building of three great routes in different directions, from the 40th parallel of latitude, or through the centre, as we conceive, of the great producing portion of the West. Those who conceived the idea, in Quincy, in looking at the map, saw that if this line were granted, connecting with Chicago or other points, either extreme North or South, this portion of the country, where the great producing interest is found, would be but partially benefitted, they therefore instituted this movement. They have sent out 10,000 circulars to all counties contiguous to the 40th parallel, from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Denver. And you are assembled here to-day in pursuance of this call—in response to these circulars.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention affirm the power of Congress to provide facilities for inter-State commerce, and also the necessity for immediate action to secure cheap transportation. The vital recommendations of the Convention are stated in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention is fully satisfied of the feasibility and actual necessity of a great national railway, constructed as direct as possible and with as easy grades as practicable, on or near the Fortieth Parallel or north latitude, from the Atlantic seaboard, through the capitals of the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; thence crossing the Mississippi river at Quincy, Illinois, the most western point of the east bank of that river, for its whole length; thence westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains at the city of Denver, Colorado; and we feel that the people will most heartily greet its early completion as a great national blessing, which will afford them ample and cheap means of transportation for their products as well as correct existing evils, by giving the country a truly national system of railways.

An Executive Committee was appointed to carry out the recommendations of the Convention, as follows:

Geo. W. Burns, Denver, Colorado; A. B. Haddam, Haddam, Kansas; W. H. Collins, Washington, Kansas; J. H. Glenn, Mound City, Holt county, Missouri; Isaac T. Hosea, St. Joseph, Missouri; John K. VanDorn, James Woodruff, K. K. Jones, M. Piggott, R. K Turner, J. G. Rowland, Quincy, Ill.; M. P. Ayers, J. O. King, John T. Alexander, Jacksonville, Ill.; A Starne, T. J. Carter, J. W. Bunn, Springfield, Ill.; Ezra Marquiss, Monticello, Pike county, Ill.; Stephen Moffat, Decatur, Ills.; J. C. Sheldon, Urbana, Champaign county, Ills.; N. Kempff, Winchester, Ind.; A. Stone, W. R. Hough, Geo. Duncan, Greenfield, Ind.; A. L. Roach, Thomas M. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joshua Mellett, New Castle, Ind.; Charles Morgan, Knightstown Ind.; John G. Mitchell, James G. Knight, Columbus, Ohio; James L. Birkey, Newark, Ohio; Charles Goddard, Zanesville, Ohio; John H. Sullivan, R. B. Cowan, Bellaire, Ohio.

The proceedings were very unanimous, and stirring speeches were made by Gov. BEVERIDGE and Ex-Governor PALMER in support of this project.

Respect to Ex-President Fillmore.

The following was issued on Monday morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th, 1874.

It is with deep regret that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, N. Y., last evening. The long continued public services and eminent purity of the character of the deceased ex-President will be remembered beyond the days of mourning in which the nation will be thrown by the event, which is thus announced as a mark of respect to his memory.

It is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington, be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that business shall be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is furthermore ordered that the army and navy departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion, to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now closed.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Hack! Hack! Cough, Cough.

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs usually manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough, in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a Cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

DR. PIERCE:—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system.

Yours fraternally,

H. L. HALL, M. D.

Readers who will take the trouble to call at or send to the office of the Elastic Truss Co., No. 673 Broadway, N. Y., will find abundant proof that the New Elastic Truss cures Hernia. It is worn night and day with ease, retains the rupture absolutely, is sent by mail everywhere at moderate cost, and all descriptive circulars free on application by mail or personally as above.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

On the 2d inst., the Senate took up the House bill relating to the Centennial Exhibition and making an appropriation for the same. Senator Sargent opposed the appropriation of money to the purposes named in the bill. Senator Morrill moved to strike out that clause which authorized the President to extend an invitation to other nations. Sherman, Cameron, and Scott supported the bill as it stood. Pending the discussion, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, on the 2d, Mr. Butler presented a bill providing that during any session of Congress and for 30 days prior and subsequent thereto, all written and printed matter, and such other things as have been ordered by either House for distribution, shall go free of postage. The second section provides that all newspapers regularly printed and not advertising sheets simply, shall go free of postage through the mails in the county where they are published, but shall not be delivered under the free delivery system. The third section requires all postal matter to be prepaid. On Mr. Butler's motion, the House suspended the rules and passed a resolution advising the heads of Departments and officers of the House that it is the sense of the House that in discharging clerks, officers and employes of the public service in their several Departments, they shall discharge civilians who have not been in the army or navy, and shall retain disabled soldiers and sailors, and the wives, and widows, and daughters, and sisters of soldiers and sailors; provided they are competent to perform their respective duties, and provided that two members of one family shall not be employed in the same Department in Washington, and that it shall be in order for the Committee on Appropriations to embody this proposition in one of the regular Appropriation bills. On motion of Mr. Schumaker, of New York, the House suspended the rules and passed the bill extending to unnaturalized enlisted men of the navy and marine corps the same privileges as to obtaining citizenship as unnaturalized enlisted men of the army now have. The Currency bill, on motion of Mr. Maynard, was made the special order for yesterday (Wednesday.) The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal the tax on matches and bank checks. Mr. Roberts replied at length to the speech of Mr. Dawes. Mr. Wood obtained the floor, and the Committee rose.

The Senate, on the 3d, again took up the Centennial bill, Morrill's amendment pending. After further discussion by Senators Sherman, Stewart, Scott and Stevens, the Senate adjourned, pending a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House, on the 3d, passed a bill to amend the Homestead law; also a bill to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska. The House then took up the bill to regulate commerce between the States, and Mr. McCreery proceeded to address the House in favor of the bill, which, he said, provided two things only in the nature of a reformation: first, that persons engaged in railroad commerce shall not make unreasonable or extortionate charges; and second, that they shall not make unjust discrimination in matters of charges. The bill was therefore declaratory of the common law itself. Mr. Arthur from the Committee on Railways and Canals, made a speech against the bill. The House adjourned without action.

In the Senate, on the 4th, the pending order was laid aside, and Senator Carpenter proceeded to speak at some length on the Louisiana bill. Congress had a right, he argued, to decide whether any State government was Republican, and if not to annul it. The present State Government of Louisiana was not Republican in form, as it has usurped the power and is only upheld by force of United States arms. The Centennial bill being again taken up, Senator Frelinghuysen moved an amendment appropriating a sum of money not exceeding $3,000,000. Various dilatory motions were made and the Senate finally adjourned without action.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Potter presented a memorial of the business men of New York, representing an aggregate capital of over $470,000,000, against any increase of irredeemable currency by the Government, and protesting against the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing Treasury notes without the authority of the law. Mr. Arthur concluded his argument against the bill to regulate commerce between the States, and was followed by Mr. Hurlbut who supported bill. The House took a recess without action.

On the 5th inst., the Senate resumed consideration of the Centennial bill, the pending question being on the motion of Senator Frelinghuysen to instruct the Appropriation Committee to report a bill appropriating a sum of money not to exceed $3,000,000, to defray the expenses of the American Centennial Exhibition. The amendment and the original bill were argued pro and con, and the Senate, as usual, went into executive session without a vote.

In the House, on the same day, the Franking bill again came up for action, and after the rejection of a motion to refer to the Post-office Committee, the bill itself was rejected by a vote of yeas 111, nays 120. A resolution was adopted, without debate, declaring Thomas, of West Virginia, entitled to a seat instead of Davis, the sitting member. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Garfield, the Chairman of the Committee having the bill in hand, proceeded to advocate the bill at length. The Committee rose and the House took a recess.

In the Senate, on the 6th, after the introduction of various bills, Senator Ramsey called up his resolution relative to cheap transportation, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof. He said there were three practical ways of obtaining cheap transportation: First, by improving the navigation of the Mississippi River, from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, which could be easily and cheaply done by damming up the waters in the lakes of upper Minnesota, stopping it for the dry season, and so obtaining a uniform depth of five feet for the upper Mississippi; second, by continuing the other improvements now under way; third, by deepening the channel between New Orleans and the Gulf. These would give cheap freights by barges to New Orleans, and by steamers to Europe. Second, by deepening the channels between the lakes, and but a small appropriation from the United States would be required for this purpose, as Canada would do the rest; and then, under a reciprocity treaty, our ships could be loaded at Duluth for Liverpool and so have two competing waterways. Third, all Western States are not so favorably situated as Minnesota with two water routes to Europe. The Western States want and must have an all rail route for freight. The constitutional right to charter and aid such a work is undoubted. The Senate, on the expiration of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the Centennial bill. Frelinghuysen's amendment appropriating a sum of not more than $3,000,000 was rejected by a vote of 18 to 31. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The text of the bill reads as follows: Be it enacted, etc., That the President be requested to extend respectful and cordial invitations to the Governors of each one of the United States to be represented and to take part in the National Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the year 1876. The bill appointing a commission of five persons to investigate the traffic and manufacture of alcoholic and fermented liquor, was taken up and passed. The bill has special reference to revenue and taxation; in distinguishing as far as possible in the conclusions arrived at between the effects produced by the use of distilled or spirituous, as distinguished from the use of fermented or malt liquors; in their economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people; also, to enquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for preventing intemperance in the several States, and the effects produced by such legislation upon the consumption of distilled or spirituous liquors, and of fermented or malt liquors; also, to ascertain whether the evil of drunkenness has been increased or decreased thereby; whether the use of opium as a stimulant and substitute for alcoholic drink has become more general in consequence of such legislation; and whether the public morals have been improved thereby. The bill to equalize the National bank currency was then taken up, and Senator Logan recognized as entitled to the floor.

In the House on Friday, Mr. Butler (Mass.) presented a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding the resolution of censure against Senator Sumner. After arranging for the evening session for general debate, and for a session on Saturday for debate only on the tax bill, the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

The Nasby Letters.

The Temperance Movement at the Cross-Roads—Those Wretches, Joe Bigler and Pollock, Persecute the Saints.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
March 10, 1874.

Ef Heaven's most piercin litenins cood strike Joe Bigler and that jeerin feend, Pollock, I shood think more uv the economy uv nacher. For till these demons is dead, and berried, we never shel hev peace or quiet at the Corners. It wuz a bitter day for me, and for all uv us, when that wretch Pollock come here from Illinoy, and struck hands with Joe Bigler. Either uv em is pizen—yoonited striknine is nothin to em.

We held a meetin in Bascom's last week Toosday to decide upon some measures to counteract the wimmin's temperance movement, wich we are momentarily expectin will strike the Corners and ravage us ez it hez the towns and villages in Ohio and Injeany. Bascom called the meetin, for Bascom swears he will defend his rites til the last.

We hed the grocery tollably full uv the men uv the Corners, when who shood march in but Bigler and Pollock, who sot down on nail kegs ez sollum ez a funeral.

Various sejestions wuz made ez to the best way uv counteractin the movement, when Pollock rose and askt the privilege uv makin a remark, wich I, ez chairman, consentid to.

"I sympathize heartily with yoo," sed Pollock, "in thus standin up and makin head agin this fanatikle croosade, and wood sejest that yoo fite the devil with fire. In Ohio the wimen go out agin the traffic in likker—let our wimen here in the Corners, come out and enter their protest agin eny interference with the rites uv their husbands, fathers and brothers. Let the wimen uv the Corners protest agin this fanaticism."

Joe Bigler riz, and I felt a presentiment that the devil hed broken his chain and wuz amongst us.

"I don't often agree with Pollock," he remarked, "but there is in this sejestion so much uv good sense that I bleeve I shel second him in it. By all means let our wimmin enter their protest aginst this wild croosade, that the world may know that Kentucky at least stands by her landmarks. The wimmin uv Ohio howl that the traffic is demoralizin to society, and pertikelarly that it is rooinin them. Now let the wimmin of the Cross-Roads meet and hist in their testimony that it is nothin uv the kind. And that this protest may be made in doo form, I sejest that the wimmin uv Confedrit X Roads meet at the Church to-morrer afternoon, at two P. M., and resolootagin this thing. Is it a go?"

"It is!" "It is!" "We will hev em do it!" wuz shouted from all parts uv the room.

Bascom wuz delited with the proposishen. He sed that so far ez his wife wuz concerned, she wood jine in sich a protest heartily. It shood be done by all means.

"It is all well enuff to say 'we will'" sed Bigler, "but let us make shoor uv hevin em all out, that there may be no faleyoor. To make this a success the meetin must not only be enthoosiastic, but large. Pollock take a piece of paper and put down the names uv those whose husbands will pledge theirselves to be present. Issaker Gavitt, will Mrs. Gavitt be shoor to come?"

Issaker blushed—wich is to say his nose turned bloo—ez he ansered "probably not, onless the weather shood be warmer, for my woman hezn't got no shoes."

"Mrs. Gavitt can't come to protest agin this croosade agin likker, coz she aint got no shoes," sung out Pollock.

"But, Issaker, I bought fifty bushels uv corn uv yoo last fall—why didn't yoo get yoor wife shoes then?"

"I hed to pay it to Bascom, on account," sed poor Issaker, blushin still more.

"All right," sed Pollock, "uv course yoo did. Go on Josef."

"Squire Pennibacker, will yoor wife be present to jine this anti-fanaticism movement?"

"She'll oppose it," sed the Squire, "coz I do; but I doubt ef she kin come out to bear her testimony agin it. She aint got no cloze that she'd like to be seen in."

"Mrs. Pennibacker aint got no cloze, and cant come," sung out Pollock. "Go on, Josef."

"Deekin Pogram, yoor wife and yoor dawter Mirandy will be here, certainly?"

"Taint shoor," sed the Deekin, "uv both uv em—one uv em kin come, but the other cant. Ef my wife wears the dress, Mirandy must stay, and *vice versy*, coz they aint got but one atween em."

"I hev put down one from Deekin Pogram's, ez them two wimin hev only one dress atween em. Go on Josef. We've got to git more than these or the meetin will be a failyoor."

"Lem'l Pettus, will yoo see that yoor wife will be present to protest agin——

"Stop!" I yelled, seein the drift uv these wretches; "this hez gone fur enuff. I pertest——"

"Easy, Parson, easy," sed Bigler. "We must hev the wimmen out. The wimmen uv Ohio pertest that likker rooins em—our wimmen must bear testimony that it don't. I confess that the prospeck isn't encurrigin, for we heven't found a sufficiency uv dresses, and shoes, and sich, among our wimmen to enable em take part in a public demonstration, but—"

At this pint Bigler stopped, for Mrs. Bascom, G. W.'s wife, opened the door uv her settin-room, wich wuz jist one side uv the bar-room, and looked in. It wuz an unfortinit movement ez ever wuz—in fact, it seems ez tho the devil allus helped Bigler and Pollock. There stood Mrs. Bascom with a black moire-anteek dress on, with gold rings onto her fingers and a fur concern about her sholders, and reel gaiters onto her feet, and a buzzum pin onto her, and everything gorgeous. Ez she drawed back into her own room, Pollock broke out—

"Mrs. Bascom kin go and enter her protest agin this onwomanly croosade, cant she?"

"Uv course she kin," sed Bigler. "She's got shoes and cloze enuff."

"Too troo," sed Pollock, "and singler ez it may seem, she's the only one in the Corners who hez. What shel we do about it?"

"I pertest agin this thing," shrieked I, for I seed wat it wuz leading to.

"Wait till I make my sejestion" sed Bigler. "I wuz a comin to it. It strikes me that Bascom's wife hez got all the cloze that belongs to the wimmen uv the Corners, and that it is likely to continyoo so jist so long ez Bascom keeps the grocery, for the reason that it takes all that the men kin git hold uv to keep em in sustenance. Now woodn't it be an ekitable arrangement ef the male citizens uv the Corners shood take turns at keepin the grocery? Let Issaker Gavitt hev it a week, wich wood enable him to get Mrs. Gavitt a pare uv shoes,—a week's profits wood enable Pennibacker to get his wife a caliker dress, and so on around. It seems to me that it's unfair—"

Bigler didn't git no further with his incendiary harangue. Bascom biled over, and throwed a botle at him, wich Bigler dodged, and he and Pollock went out a laffin vociferously at the fix they had put us in. That bottle broke up the meetin. I thot it a pity that it shood be wasted, and went for it, and so did every man in the room, and we struggled for it on the floor like madmen. Issaker Gavitt got it, and dusted out with it.

I am feerful that our efforts to stem this tide will result in a failyoor. I can't help confessin that there is suthin queer in the fact that Bascom's wife is the only woman in the Corners who hez decent clothes, but Joe Bigler and Pollock hed no bisnis to make that fact so cussedly apparent. Ef it ever gits to the ears uv the wimmin it aint impossible that they'd commence a raid on Bascom theirselves. I woodent have Pamela Gavitt, Issaker's wife, git hold uv where that fifty bushels uv corn went, for no money. It's a cold world, and a hard one to git thro with easy.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

P. S.—This excitement hez delayed the ishoo uv my new paper. But I shel git it out.

REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

The chief labors of the present Democratic Legislature of Ohio is to secure offices for Democrats. Every interest of the State is made to play second fiddle to this all-controlling greed for the spoils of office. The original scheme embraced the proscription of every Republican, male or female, in any way connected with the benevolent institutions of the State, the revision of the municipal code for the purpose of placing the cities of the State under Democratic control, and finally the redistricting of the State for Congressional purposes, the object being, of course, to secure a larger Democratic delegation in Congress.

This was regarded as a bold move, and many Democrats refused to follow the lead of the greedy horde of office-seekers for this extreme measure, but the Legislative caucus, by a vote of 54 to 6, decided in favor of the movement, and a committee of twenty-one was appointed to agree upon a plan for this scheme to place Democrats in office. This committee has had a troublesome customer to deal with. Just how to give every Democratic congressional aspirant a district, has been a question not easily solved, but, after much labor, it is understood that the following has been agreed upon by the committee as a plan for redistricting the State, and it will probably be adopted by the Legislature:

No. of District.	Counties.	Population.	Politics.
I.	Hamilton, E.	130000	D
II.	Hamilton, W.	130000	R*
III.	Butler, Montgomery and Preble	122727	D
IV.	Darke, Mercer, Miami, Shelby, Logan and Auglaize	146089	D
V.	Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Henry, Putnam and Allen	133604	D
VI.	Lucas, Wood, Ottawa, Sandusky and Seneca	141012	R*
VII.	Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Wyandot, Crawford and Morrow	121437	D
VIII.	Franklin, Delaware, Madison and Union	125559	D
IX.	Champaign, Clark, Greene, Warren and Clinton	132899	R
X.	Clermont, Brown, Highland, Adams and Pike	130402	D
XI.	Fayette, Ross, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking and Vinton	143232	D
XII.	Scioto, Jackson, Lawrence, Gallia and Meigs	139451	R
XIII.	Athens, Perry, Morgan, Washington and Monroe	128972	R*
XIV.	Licking, Knox, Coshocton and Muskingum	130875	D
XV.	Noble, Guernsey, Harrison, Belmont and Jefferson	131871	R
XVI.	Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Holmes and Tuscarawas	141582	D
XVII.	Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning	136299	R
XVIII.	Huron, Erie, Lorain, Medina and Summit	141795	R
XIX.	Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga	125885	R
XX.	Cuyahoga	132010	R

Those marked thus * are doubtful.

This gives the Democrats ten members of Congress and the Republicans seven, with three doubtful districts. It will be observed that the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Lucas, Wood, Ottawa, Sandusky and Seneca, is classed as doubtful. The vote on Governor last fall stood as follows:

	Noyes.	Allen.
Lucas	4,210	3,351
Wood	2,078	1,804
Ottawa	772	1,451
Sandusky	2,025	2,740
Seneca	2,290	3,182
	11,366	12,528

ALLEN's majority in the district was 1,162, which ordinarily would be regarded as sufficient to place the district on the Democratic list. There can be no doubt but the Democrats hope and expect, by this gerrymandering, to secure twelve if not thirteen of the twenty members of Congress from this State, and that, too, when there is an undoubted Republican majority of not less than fifteen thousand in the State. This game is one at which both parties can play, and as the next Legislature will probably be Republican in politics, the Democrats can scarcely hope to gain any permanent advantage from the adoption of this measure.

WOMEN IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The subject of woman suffrage was brought fairly before the Constitutional Convention on Friday and Saturday of last week. The speech made by Hon. A. C. VORIS, which introduced the discussion, was a powerful and eloquent argument for woman's enfranchisement, covering the entire ground. It commanded the close attention of the members, and undoubtedly has had a powerful influence. Gen. VORIS espouses the cause with his might. The women of Ohio, who are agitating this question, are fortunate in having so energetic and active a champion. He has the spirit of a true soldier. The subject being introduced in so able a manner will, undoubtedly, have great effect in shaping the action of the Convention. That it was well received there is no doubt. The speech which followed it, however, by Mr. POWELL, of Delaware, which was prepared in manuscript, and read by the clerk, on account of the age and feebleness of Mr. POWELL, and at his request, called forth rebukes from every member who afterward spoke upon the subject. In all the debates the only disrespectful word which was uttered was by that gentleman. Numerous speeches followed, warmly advocating woman suffrage.

The manner in which the whole discussion of the subject has been carried on in the Ohio Constitutional Convention has been characterized by a degree of liberality and candor greater, probably, than has ever before marked the reception of this subject in any political body. The gentlemen who most earnestly advocated the cause, were those standing among the highest in the confidence of their constituents. Among them, beside Gen. VORIS, were Judge WEST, of Logan; Mr. CARBERRY and Mr. ROWLAND, of Cincinnati; Gen. YOUNG, of Champaign; Dr. PHILLIPS, of Hardin, and others. The discussions are not yet over, and may continue some time longer; it is impossible to predict when the vote will be taken.

FOUND DEAD.—An old colored man named WM. BENIMAN, was found dead near his residence in Sylvania township, on Wednesday morning last. He had been chopping wood for a Mr. FREEMAN, and had come to Toledo on Tuesday to get some money and provisions. He got also a bottle of whiskey and started to walk home in company with another colored man named Henry Carter. When near home Beniman refused to go farther, and Carter left him to seek assistance about one o'clock Wednesday morning. Soon after daylight Carter returned and found him dead. At the inquest, a post mortem examination by Drs. CRAFTS and COSGROVE, of Sylvania, showed that death was produced by congestion and effusion on the brain. The verdict was that he came to his death from epilepsy, excessive drinking and exposure.

CALLING OF THE CLANS.

Grand Temperance Mass Meeting at the Opera House Monday Evening—Immense Crowd—Eloquent Addresses—Adjournment to this Evening.

Pursuant to notice, given in the daily papers for a few days past, an immense crowd assembled at the Opera House Monday night to discuss and hear discussed the cause of temperance; the evils of intemperance and the cure therefor. Every available seat in the house was occupied before the hour of opening, and before the close, every foot of standing room had been appropriated. Ladies who had an interest in the movement and who felt an inclination to do their utmost in discountenancing the liquor traffic were seen perched high up in the upper gallery, while "gods," whose highest ambition heretofore had been to occupy seats in the "sky parlor," were comfortably seated, with a homelike air, in dress circle seats, front row.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. A. M. Corey, and opened with singing in which the audience joined.

"All hail the power of Jesus name."

This was followed by an earnest prayer by Rev. C. D. Morris.

Seated upon the stage were the following prominent movers in the temperance crusade: Rev. S. G. Dawson, Rev. W. W. Williams, Mr. Francis Granger, Mr. Don A. Pease, Gen. P. S. Sleven, Rev. P. S. Donelson, Rev. L. A. Belt, Rev. H. M. Bacon, Rev. Chas. D. Morris, Rev. H. M. McCracken, Mr. Henry Hall, Mr. D. F. Suydam, Clarence Morris, Rev. A. M. Corey, Mr. W. W. Griffith, Mr. C. W. Bond, Mr. Chas. Douglas, Mr. Wm. Earle, Gen. C. C. Doolittle, Mr. Geo. B. Brown.

Mr. C. W. BOND was the first speaker introduced to the audience. He held that it was not the intention to inaugurate a war upon the liquor traffic in the fullest sense of that word, but to approach dealers with only a feeling of brotherly interest, and to supplicate with them; to try the power of loving words, and exert a kindly influence, which would doubtless do more than would be imagined.

Revs. S. G. DAWSON and H. M. MCCRACKEN followed with brief speeches, both filled with earnestness, and expressive only of good intent toward both dealer and consumer. The seller must not be denounced as a villain and a knave, but must be approached as a fellow sinner, for we are all prone to err, and told of his sins, and entreated to desist from them.

Mr. CHAS. DOUGLASS was the next speaker, and gave some startling statistics, to show that our greatest evil was intemperance, and that we expended more for liquors than for food and clothing.

Rev. CHAS. CRAVENS said: "We cannot abolish intemperance any more than we can abolish ignorance or original sin. We cannot legislate for the millenium, but we can restrain and correct evils." He thought that to eradicate evil the desire to commit it must be supplanted by a desire to do good, and that it was their duty to labor toward forming the latter desire, by making the haunts of sin less favorable in comparison with the places of good.

Rev. H. M. Bacon, W. W. Griffith and Rev. Dr. Donelson were the next speakers, in the order given, the latter making a stirring address and appealing to all for support and countenance.

Rev. W. W. Williams desired an expression of feeling from those present as to the holding of further meetings. There was a remarkable unanimity in favor of doing so. Dr. Williams then said that the First Congregational Church would be open to-night for a continuance of the work begun. Dr. Donelson said that if the Church named was not large enough to accomodate all who desired to attend, they would find a welcome at St. Pauls'; Rev. McCracken also offered the use of the First Presbyterian and Mr. Clarence Morris the Eleventh Street Church.

The meeting then broke up with the singing of the Doxology.

BARLEYCORN.

The Temperance Tidal Wave—Doings in and Around the City—Grand Mass Meeting Monday Night—War to the Knife—The Status of the Case.

The temperance movement seems to be gathering strength daily in Toledo, and the present indications are that during the present week some aggressive movement will be set on foot, to overthrow the demon of intemperance. The eyes of those active in the movement are cast with anxiety toward the cities of Cleveland and Columbus, where the war is in progress, and since the result in those places will in a measure indicate the chances for or against success here, many an earnest prayer is offered up, and many a hearty God-speed, for those engaged in the work. Active measures have already been taken in our neighborhood, and with seemingly good results. In Maumee a number of saloons have been closed and more are likely to be. In Perrysburg the feeling against the grog sellers is developing, and several have withdrawn from the business "until the movement dies out," or until there is a healthier atmosphere for the trade. In our midst, among many there is a feeling that the liquor trade represents too large an influence upon men and money to be greatly effected by the woman's movement, and that while it might work successfully in the smaller towns, in the cities the opposition is too large and powerful to be overcome. The truth of this view remains to be tested before acceptance, and the result in the cities named where the liquor interest is equally as powerful as in our own, will bring to those here engaged, elation, or depression of spirits, and give reason for an opinion as to probable success or failure.

Saturday evening the

PROHIBITIONISTS

held a meeting at Gough Hall, for the purpose of organizing an association. The following officers were nominated and elected:

President—D. N. Trowbridge.
Vice-President—Clarence Morris.
Secretary—Pat. Scannell.
Treasurer—H. Moores.
Executive Committee—J. H. Chatterton, Jas. E. Avery, John Baird, Don A. Pease, Cornelius Sullivan.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The manufacture, sale, and consumption of intoxicating liquors is in open violation of the law of God, and antagonistic to the moral, social, and political well being of society; and

WHEREAS, The Christian women of Ohio are seeking to eradicate this evil by the instrumentality of prayer to Almighty God, and Christian, womanly entreaty with liquor sellers, against their destructive traffic; therefore

Resolved, That we as members of the Toledo Prohibition Club in meeting assembled, do hereby congratulate the self-sacrificing women of Ohio in their success, and assure them of our sympathy and co-operation with them, and all other agencies of the temperance reform.

Resolved, That we will not only unite our prayers with our sisters to Almighty God, but we will call upon our brothers in Ohio to assist in making permanent the benefits of this moral uprising by the execution of law against all engaged in the liquor traffic, and to seek through the ballot box the speedy enactment of such prohibitory laws as shall extinguish the evil of intemperance from our State.

The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday evening at the same time and place.

It has been considered advisible, in order that there may be a unity of feeling and action in the temperance movement, to hold a

MASS MEETING

at the Opera House, and Monday night has been designated for the purpose. Every religious and temperance organization in the city has been invited to be present in force, and to appoint a member to act with those calling this meeting.

Notice was given in all the churches last night of this meeting, and there will undoubtedly be a grand out-pouring of all classes to hear and to be heard upon a question of more than national importance, one which threatens a revolution in the social and moral worlds. It is not called to further the views of any political or other organization, nor to denounce any form of action in which friends of the Total Abstinence principle are now engaged, but to give opportunity for a free interchange of views among all its true friends as to what their duty to the cause is here at this time.

To-night the St. Clair Street Division Sons of Temperance hold their anniversary meeting at Odeon Hall.

Yesterday was marked by the number and earnestness of its temperance meetings, and the power displayed by

THE PULPIT

in the handling of the vexed question.

The Rev. H. M. McCracken, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, delivered an eloquent sermon to a large congregation, in the evening, in which was clearly shown the immensity of the evil, which could only be overcome by Divine help, which was ever present with those who asked for it. There could be no half-way measures; it must be earnest labor, Divine trust and belief in the righteousness of the undertaking. "If we move upon the enemy let it not be afterward said with truth, 'we have scotched the snake, not killed it.'"

Rev. Dr. Williams, pastor of the First Congregational Church, also lifted up his voice, and blessed the women who had undertaken the noble work of reformation; of releasing from the bonds of intemperance their husbands, brothers and sons.

Rev. H. M. Bacon, of Westminster, spoke also upon the evil of intemperance and dwelt at length upon the duties which devolved upon all right-minded people to rise in their might and overthrow it.

At Lyceum Hall two meetings were held yesterday, afternoon and evening, both of which were largely attended. Those who had been circulating pledges made favorable reports, and much enthusiasm was manifested over the prospect.

As there will be a full representation of societies and organizations at the Opera House to-night, much relating to future action depends thereon.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Providence, O.

EDITOR BLADE:—Interesting revival services have been conducted during the past winter by Rev. Markwith, pastor of the Whitehouse Circuit, at the Union Chapel, near Providence Center, in which the various denominations united with great unanimity. Near twenty, I believe, were added to the M. E. Church, and perhaps some to others.

Very interesting Quarterly Meeting services were held there last Saturday and Sabbath, conducted by Rev. Brown of Florida. Mr. Brown was former pastor, and was greeted by his old friends, and Sabbath services wound up with enthusiastic hand-shakings and a pleasant time generally.

We are enjoying an open winter, heavy rains and plenty of mud.

There is prospect of an abundant peach crop, unless the buds are killed after this. The prospect of the wheat crop is also favorable.
W.

March 4th, 1874.

Wauseon, O.

EDITOR BLADE:—The New Orleans Plantation Jubilee Singers gave a concert at the Baptist Church, Thursday evening of this week. Old fashioned plantation religious songs, duetts, and solos were sung by them in a manner which proved highly satisfactory to the large crowd of spectators. Should they ever come this way again they will have a crowded house, although some of our religious friends seem to think it wrong to have a "nigger show" in a church.

Our Methodist friends here are preparing to build a new church. They have their plans and specifications now ready, and are ready to receive bids for completing the building. The estimated cost is $1,200, and when completed will be a structure that Wauseon may well be proud of. Rev. Mr. Berry is the prime mover in the enterprise, and we have no doubt but that the building will be erected in a splendid, substantial and satisfactory manner. The money to build the house is to be raised by subscription, and people are donating liberally especially for these hard times.
X. X.

March 7, 1874.

Defiance County.

The Defiance Board of Education have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board of Education respectfully protest against the passage, by the General Assembly of Ohio, of the bill known as House Bill No. 203, introduced by Representative McCoy, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to prepare text books for common schools, &c.; for the passage of said bill, in the opinion of this Board, will be detrimental to the interests of education in this State.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent to our Representative in the General Assembly, and he be requested to present the same the House of Representatives.—*Def.*

MARINE MATTERS.

Everything Favorable for an Early Opening—Vessel Transfers—Miscellaneous.

The following sales have been made by Ballentine & Co., of East Saginaw: Barge J. L. Ketchum to Jno. Osborne and C. E. Dutton, for $18,000; barge Matilda to Henry Hawgood, of Milwaukee, and Jno. Keiley, for $6,000.

A grain vessel of the larger class will be launched from the yard of V. Fries, at Milan, some time this week.

The Sandusky *Register* of this morning says that parties are negotiating for the purchase of the United States steamer John A. Dix for the purpose of running her between that city and the Islands.

Capt. Slackford intends to make the initial trip to-morrow with the steamer Clinton over the regular line to the Peninsula and Gypsum.

The steamer Golden Eagle, Capt. Fred. Magle, made the first trip of the season between Put-in-Bay Island and that city on Saturday, bringing over a load of passengers, among them Mr. Webrie, one of the owners of the boat. The steamer has a contract for bringing fish from several fisheries to that port. On her return trip to Put-in-Bay she took over a load of passengers and freight.

Saginaw river is clear, and this is the case with nearly every harbor from Oswego to Chicago.

The Wabash & Erie Canal.

From the Lafayette *Courier* of Friday we learn that the Board of Managers of the Wabash & Erie Canal held a meeting in that city Thursday evening, and after a thorough survey of the situation, resolved upon a surrender of their lease to the Trustees, the surrender to bear date and take effect from the first day of January, 1874.

A full board was present, comprising the various members from abroad, and Messrs. Breckenridge, Chute, Colton, Geiger and Taylor, of that city.

Mr. C. W. Colton, General Manager, who has acceptably filled the position during the past six years, resigned his post. Robert Breckenridge, Esq., was appointed to take his place, until such time as a Master Commissioner may be appointed to take charge of the work.

George M. Colton was appointed bookkeeper, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Good talkers are becoming rare nowadays, but are occasionally to be met with. Of one, whose conversation is very entertaining but rather disconnected, a witty lady once remarked, "Oh yes, he's very clever, but he talks like a book in which there are leaves occasionally missing."

MESSRS. BLACK & INGRAHAM
THE LIVE DRUGGISTS,
At Tontogany, are not behind the times in securing a line of BRIGGS' POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINES.

FOR CASH!
300 Bushels Choice Bottom
ONION SETTS
FOR SALE, AT
Arbuckle & Ryan's,
78 and 81 Monroe Street,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

OUR FOUR GREAT STORIES Will be commenced in a few weeks, "What John Timpson cost Oldburgh in one year," being the first of the series. Send in your subscriptions as fast as possible.

The U. S. Supreme Court on the Excise Law.

The noted and long pending Vartemeyer case, from Iowa, which it was expected would overturn the excise law of many States, was on the 14th inst. disposed of by the Supreme Court by an opinion, of which the following is the substance:

The usual and ordinary legislation of a State regarding the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors raises no question under the Constitution of the United States prior to the 14th amendment of that instrument. The right to sell such intoxicating liquor is not one of the privileged immunities of cities of the United States, which by that amendment States are forbidden to abridge, but if a case were presented wherein a person was owning liquor or other property at the time the law was passed by the State absolutely prohibiting any sale of it, it would be a very grave question whether such a law would not be inconsistent with the provision of that amendment which forbids a State to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. While the case before the court attempts to present that question, it fails, because the plea, which is taken as true, does not state in a true form or positive allegation the time when the defendant became the owner of the liquor sold; and secondly, because the record satisfies us that this is a moot case to obtain the opinion of this Court on a grave constitutional question without the existence of facts necessary to raise that question. In the same case when the Supreme Court of a State, to which the writ of error is directed, has not considered the question, this Court will not feel at liberty to go out of its usual course to decide. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. This case was argued with the slaughter cases from New Orleans, and it was expected would be decided with them, but the decision has been deferred until now. Justice Bradley delivered a concurring opinion, setting forth that the distinction between this and the slaughter-house cases is, in his view, that in those cases there was a monopoly obnoxious to and depriving the citizens of the United States of their rights and property, contrary to the provisions of the constitution; but in this case the question is one merely of police regulations, concerning which the States have undoubted authority. Justice Field read an opinion concurring in the views of Justice Bradley.

☞ Send in the names of your friends who do not take the BLADE, that we may send them specimen copies.

Railroad Strike.

All the employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the Waverly end of the route, except the engineers, struck on Wednesday, March 4th. About 230 of the men are out at that point, where the movement was initiated, and they have thus far captured all the trains that have reached the junction of the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroads. They have switched the cars, set the brakes, and removed the brake wheels. Everything was done quietly and in the most orderly manner. Early in the morning, the hotels and saloons were notified by the leaders to sell no more liquors to any of those engaged in the strike, which request is scrupulously observed. At their headquarters, at the Junction, they fly the stars and stripes, which with the immense breastworks of cars, makes the place resemble a fortification. The mails have not been detained. The movement originating here, is extending down the roads, and it is reported it will reach the entire length of the road. The strike is for more wages, the strikers claiming the reduction in their wages last December was submitted to under the promise that as soon as business revived in the Spring, their wages should be restored again. This they claim the Company is unwilling to do.

The strike was instituted for the purpose of getting an advance of 10 cents per day over the wages paid before the panic. About 50 brakemen this afternoon attempted to stop the mail and passenger train at Coxton, but the ringleaders were arrested by the Sheriff and a posse, who were on board. The prisoners had a hearing, and two of them were held in $500 to answer at the Court, and in default were committed to prison, but the others were discharged on their own recognizance. There are now at Coxton over 700 cars of coal waiting shipment North.

A proposition was received at Waverly on Thursday morning, that the Company would restore to the strikers the 10 per cent. taken from their wages last December, which they refused to accept. The pay car came to the State line on Thursday with the officials on board, but remained on the Pennsylvania side. They proposed to pay off and discharge all who refuse to work at their offer. The strikers refused to cross into Pennsylvania to receive their pay, and the pay car went back. No trains are running. The mail cars are not run, the Company refusing to move them unless trains can go with them. All the sidings between Waverly and Sayre are filled with cars, with the brakes set, the wheels taken off and the switches spiked. On Wednesday evening a passenger train came up to Athens, four miles from Waverly, and was left there with a view of returning in the morning. The strikers hearing of this, went down and took possession of it and brought it up to their headquarters. No violence has occurred.

☞ "A soldier shall not fall by my hand now," says the valiant BUTLER when pushing the appointment of SIMMONS. Would it be out of place to inquire at what period of the valiant BUTLER's life soldiers were in the habit of falling by his hand?

☞ Send fifty cents and get the Weekly BLADE three months on trial. It is the best paper in the United States—so its readers say.

The great blood cleansing organs—the kidneys, skin and liver—sometimes become clogged, and the wheels of life threaten to stop; congestion of a serious character has set in. Drug medication, stimulants, strong cathartics, all do harm. The remedy is worse than the disease, if anything. When you get in this fix, and your system feels clogged and "stopped up," get a bottle of Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion—a remedy that acts mildly and kindly on the kidneys and liver, and opens up and relieves the system by their healthful action. Your druggists have it. Try it.

L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad st., N. Y., have published a very interesting book entitled "How Fortunes are made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habits and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nice Illustrations. Dr. E. G. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD," which would yield to a mild remedy, but if neglected, often attacks the lungs. *Brown's Bronchial Troches* give sure and almost immediate relief.

☞ If you want to know what CABLE SCREW WIRE means, ask your Shoe Dealer, and if he can't tell you make up your mind he has some pegged work on hand that he wants to sell before he dare tell you.

Time-Proof Teeth.

The teeth may be rendered time-proof by brushing them daily with Sozodont. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if this pure and delicious dentifrice is faithfully used to the exclusion of every other preparation.

Mutilated furniture is made perfect with Spalding's Glue.

☞ Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIPPED SHOES. But those who would rather have a neat Silver Tip should insist that their shoe dealer should always keep them.

☞ For those cases of involuntary action, nervous conditions, seminal weakness, pain in the back, wakefulness, lassitude, melancholy, loss of power, etc., arising from indiscretion or imprudence, use without delay *Kearney's Extract Buchu*. It will give you brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians in such cases, and is more active than any preparation of bark and iron. Ask for Kearney's Buchu. Take no other. Depot 104 Duane street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

HEARING RESTORED.—A great invention. Send stamp for particulars, to GEORGE J. WOOD, Madison, Indiana.

Kentucky Library Concert.
A Card to the Public.

The manager is desirous that every ticket holder in the Fourth Concert, which comes off in Public Library Hall, on the 31st of March, shall be perfectly satisfied with the distribution of Gifts, which is to take place at that time. The distribution of $1,500,000 is an affair of such importance, that although the interest of the absent ticket holders will be faithfully cared for by the management, yet they would be glad for all to see and *know* each one for himself that every thing is done which the most scrupulously exacting could ask, to make the distribution absolutely fair and impartial. All arrangements for the drawing on the part of the management are complete, and the ticket holders are invited to send delegates to a meeting to be held in the Public Library Building, on the 20th of March, to select a committee to co-operate with the committee appointed by the trustees to count and examine the tags, and see that every ticket is fairly represented in the drawing. The time is short and whatever is to be done must be done promptly. Your co-operation in this matter is earnestly invited.

Yours,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Ag't. & Manager, Pub. Lib. Ky.

On the Wabash river in Indiana, where they have the ague the year round, Kress Fever Tonic has been in use for the last ten years. There they call it the King of Ague Cures—and they ought to know. This remedy acts on the very common sense plan of cancelling the ague poison of the system and ejecting it—removing the cause you affect the cure. A box of pills, free of charge, with each bottle, and warranted to cure. Ask your druggist for it at the drug store.

Nervous Debility.

A depressed, irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. The Nervous Debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $5, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.
PLAIN, WILLIAMS, & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

The Great Seed Offer Continued.

Mr. H. N. F. Lewis, the enterprising and liberal publisher of the *Western Rural* and *Young Folks' Rural*, has a contract with the great Rochester seedsman, Vick, for $50,000 worth of flower and vegetable seeds and $50,000 subscriptions to Vick's *Floral Guide*, which he is *giving away* in order to help increase the circulation of the *Young Folks' Rural*, which has already proven an astonishing success and is well worth the subscription price without any gift. The offer is as follows:

To any one who will (before May 1st) send him only $1.50, and say they saw this offer in the *Blade*, he will in return send the following:—1st—The *Young Folks' Rural* for one year (the regular price of the paper being $1.50); 2d—*Vick's Floral Guide* for a year, price 25 cts.; 3d—An order on Mr. Vick for ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH of vegetable or flower Seeds to be sent post paid; 4th—The pair of lovely landscape chromo gems entitled "*Morning on the Mississippi*," and "*Sunset on the Sierras*," mounted and postpaid. This great offer involves a present large loss, but the publisher relies upon the *intrinsic merit* of the paper to retain the subscribers for future years. Inclose the money (only $1.50) with your address plainly written, to H. N. F. Lewis, Publisher, Chicago. ☞ The *Young Folks' Rural*, the chromos, *Floral Guide* and Seed Order will be sent to you at once. You can then make up your list of seeds from *Guide* and send it (with the order) to Mr. Vick. Sample copies of the *Young Folks' Rural* will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, if you wish to examine it before subscribing.

$72 Each week. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the grandest book published, YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY-DAY WANTS containing 20,000 RECEIPTS (bona fide number—beware bogus imitations). Intensely interesting, attractive and useful to ALL CLASSES, saving money daily to every buyer. Selling faster than any other three books combined! One Agent has already sold over 2,000 copies! 16 page circular and terms free. Address F. A. HUTCHINSON & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Economize in Hard Times

Save your money and make your own clothing on the

Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines,

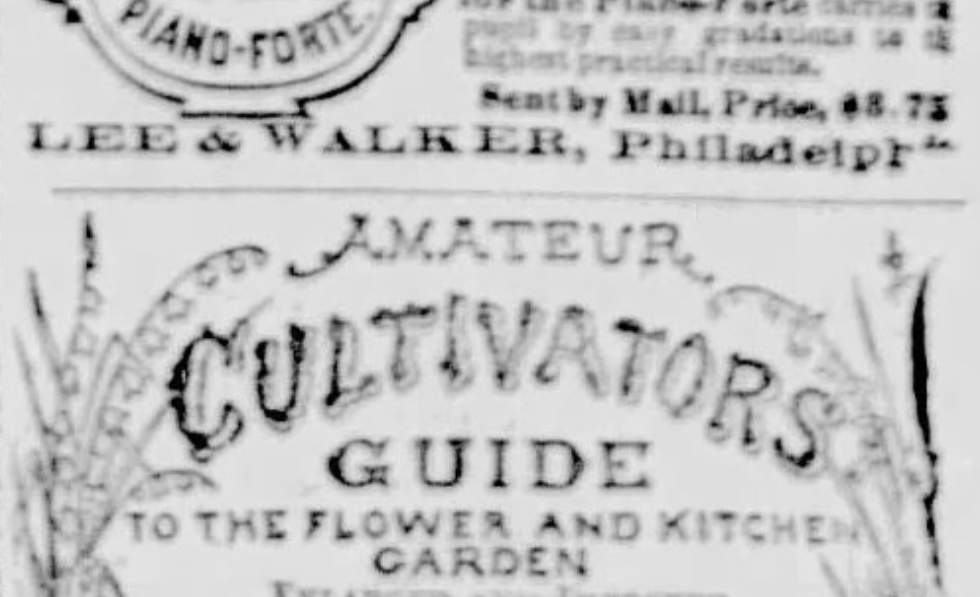
Which can be purchased by making a small payment down, and the balance payable in from one to two years. For sale at

707 Broadway, New York City.
1309 Chestnut St., Phila, Pa.
622 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
189 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
610 North 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.
197 State St., Chicago, Ill.
326 and 329 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

And all other Cities in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED
CLARKE'S NEW METHOD PIANO-FORTE
Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thoroughly. Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries a pupil by easy gradations to the highest practical results.
Sent by Mail, Price, $3.75.
LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.



AMATEUR
CULTIVATOR'S
GUIDE
TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
Magnificent Colored Plate
Hundreds of Engravings, beside Descriptive Price List of 3000 varieties of choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Rare Gladiolus, Lilies, &c., &c. Full directions for culture. Complete in every respect. Sent free on receipt of two stamps. Address
WASHBURN & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED to employ reliable persons everywhere to represent our firm. Merchants, farmers, ministers, teachers, &c., &c. Good wages guaranteed. Address *Hudson River Wire Co.*, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

MUSICIANS!
WOODS, ODELL & THOMPSON, 121 Court street, Boston, Mass.,
Importers of the celebrated BESSON BRASS INSTRUMENTS, and BUFFET CLARINETS and FLUTES. Send for circular and price list.

$350 A Month. Agents wanted. Sample free. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

FREE! FREE! FREE!
An immense Descriptive Catalogue of the Best Novels, the Best Song Books, the Best Music, and the Best Plays, unequalled and unattainable elsewhere, mailed free upon application to R. M. DEWITT, Publisher, 33 Rose street, N. Y.

WANTED AGENTS—for Dr. Cornell's *Dollar Family Paper*—Religion and Health united—A *splendid premium* to every subscriber—nothing like it in the country—a rare chance—*particulars free*—B. B. RUSSELL, Publ'r, Boston, Mass.

$20 Per Day—1000 Agents wanted. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JUST PUBLISHED.
GUIDE IN THE
ART OF SINGING.
By GEO. L. OSGOOD.
A remarkable book. Shows at a glance its superiority, contains a method carefully laid out and clearly explained, based on the Reliable Traditions of the Italian School, making use of all recent developments of science, and amply illustrated by numerous engravings, by exercises, solfeggios and songs.
Price $4.00.
Enlarged edition of OLD FOLKS' TUNES now ready.

RICHTER'S
MANUAL OF HARMONY
Translated from the EIGHTH German edition! by J. C. D. PARKER. Price $2.00.
Prepared expressly for the Leipsic Conservatory, and is a complete and reliable Grammar of Composition.

Cantata of Esther, Dramatized. Now Ready.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

BY sending 10c and address of 15 boys, aged 10 to 15, you will receive a Silverplated Penholder, Golden Pen and paper 2 months FREE! 5 Chromos for 15c. ALL 25c. Agents wanted. Outfit 10c. Send to Clipper, Elsie, Mich.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! MARRIAGE!
260 Pages. The Cream of Medical Literature.
Illustrated with chaste engravings; explaining the impediments to marriage, their nature, cause and cure. Late physiological discoveries in the science of reproduction, etc. Early exhaustion, in middle or old age, from whatever cause; that the doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. Sent in plain, sealed, large envelope, for 50 cts., by Dr. WHITTIER, 617 St Charles St., St. Louis, Mo. Longest located and most successful specialist of the age. Circular free. Pamphlet on nervous and special diseases—sent sealed for 15 cents.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Original and Unexcelled for Bluing Clothes.
Put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. Every Grocer and Druggist should sell it; and every house keeper buy and use it.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.
This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.
Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

JUST READY.
The Fourth Edition
OF
OUIDA'S NEW STORY:
BEBEE,
OR, TWO LITTLE WOODEN SHOES.
BY "OUIDA,"
Author of "Strathmore," "Idalia," "Under Two Flags," "Tricotrin," "Puck," etc.
16mo. Extra cloth. $2.00.
"'Ouida's' pen is a graphic one, and page after page of gorgeous word-painting flows from it in a smooth, melodious rhythm that often has the perfect measure of blank verse, and needs only to be broken into lines."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

OUIDA'S NOVELS
12mo. Extra cloth. Price, $1.50 each.
CHANDOS—GRANVILLE DE VIGNE—STRATHMORE—PUCK—UNDER TWO FLAGS—IDALIA—FOLLE-FARINE—PASCAREL—TRICOTRIN; with portrait of the Author from steel—CECIL CASTLEMAINE'S GAGE—RANDOLPH GORDON—BEATRICE BOVILLE—A LEAF IN THE STORM. Illustrated. 8vo. Paper. 50 cents.
These novels are universally acknowledged to be among the most powerful and fascinating works of fiction which the present century, so prolific in light reading, has produced.
*** For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

ATTENTION,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!
In order to clear our safes for other goods, we are selling our jewelry at cost.
LADIES' SETS.
Very fine plated, and will warrant them for five years.
Prices—$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, per set; half sets, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00.
Gold Cameo--Half Sets.
$2.00, $3.00 and $5.00.
Gent's Goods--Breast Pins
$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, and $5.00.
STUDS.
50c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00.
CUFF BUTTONS.
$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
CHARMS.
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
MASONIC PINS--SOLID GOLD.
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00.
☞ We Send all Goods Postpaid.
L. S. WILLIAMS, Cheshire, Conn.,
Wholesale Dealer in Watches and Jewelry.

ANY person knowing the whereabouts of Col. Henry M. Day and Dr. Henry W. Parker, formerly of 1st Reg't Illinois Vol., will do a great favor by sending their address to L. N. Holmquist, Lindsborg, McPherson Co., Kansas.

A TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

Progress of Work on St. Patrick's Temperance Hall—Early Completion and Opening of the Edifice—Location, Appearance and Cost of the Building.

At this time, to an extent greater than ever before, the attention of the entire American people is being drawn to the temperance question. Through all portions of the land, the enormity of the evils of intemperance is arousing the organized resistance of the most conscientious and philanthropic of our citizens. Much is being accomplished, but, amidst the startling events of the day, we are prone to overlook and undervalue the steady, onward progress of the work in certain portions of our own city, which, as the legitimate outgrowth of years of labor, is unostentatious in accomplishing much that but a few years ago would have been declared impossible. We refer, on this occasion, to the erection of St. Patrick's Temperance Hall, in the Eighth Ward. The erection of this handsome edifice has, from time to time, received favorable mention in our columns, but in view of its early completion and dedication, on St. Patrick's Day (17th of March), a more extended description will be of general interest. The erection of the hall is the unaided work of the congregation of St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church and their worthy priest Rev. Father HANNIN, and when completed, the stately edifice will be a lasting monument to their good taste and zeal in the temperance cause.

THE LOCATION

of the building has been happily chosen on the high ground, at the intersection of Lafayette and Thirteenth streets, having a frontage of four stories on Forrer street, and three stories on the other streets named, and affording a magnificent view of the Church and Academy grounds, and surrounding city, through the twenty-five windows lighting each the floor and gallery of the

MAIN HALL.

This beautiful apartment is eighty-three feet long, fifty feet wide, and twenty-seven feet in heighth, and (with the galleries on the sides of the room, capable of seating three hundred persons,) will have ample accommodations for an audience of from nine hundred to one thousand people. Ample arrangements have been made for light and ventilation, while rounded corners add greatly to the acoustic effects of the hall. The ornamentation is a marvel of art, being a fine adaptation of the Franco-Greekish styles of frescoing, the upper portion being an imitation of an Arcade, with massive pillars extending to the base of the hall, all tastefully ornamented, without relief or shade. The designs are from plans especially prepared by Mr. YOUNG, having this work in charge, and an imitation of work performed by him on public buildings in Florence, Italy. On the first floor

A LIBRARY,

twenty-nine by thirty-eight feet, and thirteen feet in height, lighted by five windows, and as many suspended chandeliers, will be liberally supplied with all the latest periodical literature of the day, as well as containing a fine collection of the standard authors of the times, so selected as to lead to habits of thoughtfulness and study among the younger portion of the congregation. Appreciating the fact that many evils result from want of proper

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION,

a gymnasium, eighteen by eighty-one feet, connecting with a smoking room twelve by thirty-eight feet, and a play room eighteen by thirty-eight feet has been provided, all of which will be so arranged as to afford to young men amusement and entertainment of a proper character, and thus, as far as possible, prevent a desire to visit saloons and other improper places of resort.

GENERAL DETAILS.

Three store rooms, two eighteen, and the other twelve by forty-two feet, will occupy the frontage on Lafayette street, and aid materially in keeping up the incidental expenses of the building. Wide, easy stairs, with commodious halls, characterize the building and show the care of the architect for general comfort, as well as of furnishing ample means of exit in case of danger, while the substantial manner in which the building is constructed is a theme of universal commendation. The exterior of the building is of pressed brick, with Berea cut stone trimmings and surmounted on the Lafayette street front with a beautiful cornice, exhibiting prominently in appropriate positions representations of the Harp of Erin and the Shamrock, and bearing in the centre the words "St. Patrick's Insitute."

Surmounting the cornice

THE ROCK OF CASHEL

is already in position as the base of the statue of St. Patrice, which is about ready to be put in place. The rock, since passing through the hands of Mr. James Henahan, has been considerably reduced in size, being now six feet in length, two feet wide and one foot thick; and in appearance and polish resembles greatly a piece of grey marble. On the front the rock bears a handsome monogram, in the center and on either end sprigs of Shamrock. When in position the statue already mentioned will tower a highth of near seventy feet above the sidewalk below. The building is valued at $25,000.

Among the contractors who deserve favorable mention in connection with the work are, architect and designer, E. Malone; brick work, James Cayle; carpenter work, Hook & Raymond; cornice, Maples & Norton; statue, Perkins & Co, of the National Monument Association.

A. & L. E. R. R.

Suits against Toledo Subscribers—Signers Who don't Pay Up—The Petition of the Plaintiff.

All is not serene with the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway, if one may judge from the ominous-looking documents which have been filed with the Clerk of the Lucas county Court of Common Pleas in this city. Trouble is ahead, the subscribers not "coming to time" as readily as is desired, and seemingly required in the work of construction. Suits have been commenced against the following named residents of Toledo to recover the amounts due, as per terms of subscription contract.

Alex. Reed,	T. Treadwell,
Paul Raymond,	Jos. Flynn,
P. H. Shaw,	Alanson Wood,
W. P. Richards,	C. A. King,
J. S. Norton,	H. S. Stebbins,
J. W. Walterhouse,	John Fitch,
John Ketteman,	Frost Greiner,
J. F. Witker,	Allen Brown,
J. V. Sanflet,	Doria Tracey,
Samuel Wagner	S. D. Curtis,
George Stebbins	

FORM OF PETITION.

The form of the petition filed in each case is substantially as follows:

That shortly after she (the R. R. Co.) became a body corporate, and in the month of June, 1869, the plaintiff, by virtue of her corporate power, commenced the work of constructing the said line of railroad, and has steadily prosecuted said work ever since. She has already expended the sum of $600,000 or more. That to enable plaintiff to complete and put said line of railway in a proper condition to be operated, as contemplated by her articles of incorporation, she has relied not only upon subscriptions to her capital stock, but also upon contributions of money from persons residing or owning property along or in the vicinity of this line of railway.

That heretofore, on or about the 6th of August, 1871, at said county of Lucas, the said defendant and divers other persons, citizens of or owning property in or near said city of Toledo, being desirous of aiding in and securing the construction of said line of railway from said town of Pomeroy to said city of Toledo, in consideration thereof, and of the mutual promises of each other, and of the benefits that would accrue to the public, and to them individually in respect of their persons and property from the construction of said line of railway, made and subscribed a certain agreement in writing, of which the following is a true copy:

The undersigned agree to pay, in monthly installments of 20 per cent., commencing Sept. 30, 1871, to the Treasurer of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad Co., an amount not exceeding 2½ per cent. on the valuation of our property as taxed on the tax duplicate of Lucas county, Ohio, for the year A. D. 1871.

The amount to be raised by such subscription is the sum of $100,000, and the parties paying shares at their option be entitled to receive stock of said company therefor, at par value, within one year from date of last payment.

Toledo, O., Aug. 6, 1871.

Said defendant's subscriptions were thereupon and thereafter relied upon, treated and regarded by plaintiff as part of her assets, to be applied when collected toward the cost of constructing said line of railway. The total valuation upon the tax duplicate of said County of Lucas, for the year 1871, of the property of the defendants who made said subscription, was four million dollars; and the subscriptions so made amounted, at 2½ per cent. upon said valuation to $100,000.

Plaintiff further says that relying upon said subscriptions, she expended large sums of money in the work of constructing said railroad; and entered into contracts and incurred liabilities to a large amount, to-wit: the sum of $100,000 or more for the purchase of material, rights of way; lands for depots and labor upon said line of railway, near the city of Toledo and elsewhere. Many of said persons who subscribed and delivered said agreements as aforesaid, have paid their said subscriptions in whole or in part; and the monies so realized have been applied toward the payment of the expense incurred aforesaid; but a considerable proportion of said expenses and liabilities remain unpaid, and the full amount of said subscriptions will be required to enable plaintiff to satisfy said liabilities and complete said line of railway.

The defendants although often requested to pay said subscription, have hitherto neglected to pay any part thereof. The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. Scribner & Hurd.

ON 'CHANGE.

Regulation for the Inspection of Grain, &c.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Toledo Board of Trade, held on the 4th inst., the following action was had, and subsequently approved by the full Board:

The importance of an honest, skillful and impartial inspection of Grain demands that it shall be the duty of each and every member of this Board to report to the Inspection Committee any and all changes in the inspection by any Deputy, unless authorized by the Inspector or the Inspection Committee. And it is hereby

Resolved, That any member of this Board knowing of a change of inspection by any Deputy, shall report it to the Inspection Committee, and such Deputy shall be discharged; and the house influencing such change, by principal or agent, shall be suspended from the privileges of this Board not less than ten days.

Resolved, That the interest of each individual member of this Board demands an honest and impartial inspection of Grain, Seeds and Hogs, and confidence on the part of shippers, buyers and sellers, that such inspection is honest, skillful and impartial, with each and every house; and any report or intimation from a member of this Board or agent of a member, that they can control or influence a more favorable inspection than any other member of this Board, to any person or persons, coming to the knowledge of any member of this Association, it shall be the duty of such member to report the same to the Board of Directors, who shall investigate, and if founded on fact, such Inspector or Deputy shall be discharged; and if an injustice to the Inspector or Deputy has been done, such member or principal of agent, shall be suspended from the privileges of this Board not less than thirty days.

Resolved, That Inspectors or Deputies are hereby forbidden to receive any numbers of a car or cars, or seek information of ownership or consignment of Grain before inspecting the same; and for a violation of this rule he or they shall be dismissed from office.

Resolved, That all Inspectors and Deputies are hereby forbidden to deal in any Grain, Seeds or Hogs, or options in the same in this market; and any interest, direct or indirect, in such, shall disqualify such Inspector or Deputy from holding office; and any member transacting such business for said Inspector or Deputy, shall, upon proof, be suspended for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Inspection Committee are hereby authorized to give such orders to the Inspector and Deputies as will prevent any and all influences of agents or owners of grain in determining the grade of grain, etc., and any carelessness, incompetency, or disregard of instructions on the part of any Deputy Inspector, they shall give the Inspector notice to discharge such Deputy; and it shall be the duty of the Inspector to do so at once.

Resolved, That any Elevator man, or any man interested in an Elevator, having knowledge of, or being accessory to, the removing or transferring of grain from one Elevator to another, for the purpose of changing the inspection of said grain, without reporting the same to the Inspection Committee, shall be suspended for thirty days.

DETENTION OF MAILS.

More Trouble in the Wind—New Difficulty on the Erie Road—Strike of Employes and Embarrassment of Traffic.

Considerable trouble has been experienced by our merchants of late, owing to the detention of mails coming and going over the Erie Railway, and it may not be taken as ill-timed or out of order to notify them that another serious strike is threatened. On Wednesday employes to the number of four hundred struck at Buffalo, which movement threatens to embarrass traffic considerably. The *Courier* of that city says the cause of the strike, as stated by the men, and which is uncontradicted by the officials, is that for two months these men have not received their pay. Pay-day has heretofore been, ostensibly, the 15th of each month, or within a day or two of that date, when the wages due to the first of the month are paid, leaving the company in debt to the men for two weeks labor. Great irregularity has prevailed for some time, especially since the financial panic, until it has reached the point stated, and which the men insist can no longer be submitted to. No increase of wages is asked, and only that the company shall live up to a rule which it has voluntarily adopted. The wages of the skilled men on the strike average from $1 75 to $2 00 per day; those of the unskilled are uniform at $1 48. The men detail individual cases of extreme suffering, resulting from being kept out of the money due them, and these are aggravated from the fact that there is no certainty in the future. The dealers in the different articles which these men and their families require daily have been most accommodating, but it is certainly not to be supposed that they can or will afford such extended credit without demanding a considerable increase of profit over customers who buy for cash or on weekly credit; neither can it be supposed that they are able to maintain their business without some idea of when the goods which they supply will be paid for.

The men who struck before quitting work appointed a committee to wait upon the proper officials with a statement of their grievances and a request that their wages should be paid, though up to the present without satisfactory results.

"LOW BRIDGE."

The Navigation of Detroit River—The Passage of Commerce.

The following is a condensed report of the commerce passing through Detroit River during 1872, taken from the report of Messrs. G. W. Bissell and Robert J. Hackett, made to the U. S. Board of Engineers, upon the commerce of the Detroit River, and the amount of obstruction probably resulting from a bridge.

The question is one which is of moment to all interested in anywise in the navigation of the lakes, and has drawn forth various comments, both for and against proposed measures, among which were those of the Hon. J. F. Joy, which appeared in the BLADE some time since:

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE COMMERCE PASSING THROUGH DETROIT RIVER IN 1872.

Lumber, aggregate tons	1,943,754
Coal, " "	1,109,196
Grain, " "	2,038,857
Flour, " "	86,496
Iron ore, scrip, pig and railroad iron, aggregate tons	985,621
Salt, aggregate tons	92,400
Staves, aggregate tons	108,093
Received at Detroit, small vessels	871,468
General merchandise	876,789
Entered and cleared at Detroit, in small vessels	328,717
Entered and cleared at Detroit in large vessels	1,183,472
	9,116,570
Whole number of vessels, 225 tons	108,787

☞ Toledo needs the road to Findlay, and whoever goes to work and gets it under way, will do a great thing for the city, as well as for Wood and Hancock counties.

☞ A road 40 miles in length will give Toledo a direct opening into the best and richest country in Ohio.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Maumee City.

THE TEMPERANCE TIDAL WAVE.

EDITOR BLADE:—The temperance movement has begun in earnest in Maumee. We have had enthusiastic meetings here, every night this week. One hundred and ten ladies have pledged themselves to organize immediately, and begin the work of suppressing the liquor traffic. About sixty-five men have pledged their influence, and pecuniary means if need be, in co-operation with the ladies, in this work. The number, both of men and women who pledge themselves to this work is daily increasing. The women intend to move cautiously, prayerfully, but determinedly. Pledges have been prepared for the druggists, physicians and saloonists.

The women meet this afternoon at two o'clock, for prayer and organization. Two saloons have been closed this week. One man closed of his own free will. Another, after being fined in two or three cases, and being plainly told that he would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in several other cases, reluctantly closed. But he swears he will open again on next Monday, unless all the other saloons are closed.

There are many brave and noble women in Maumee City, and it is gratifying to see them taking hold so boldly and earnestly. The women intend to pray and persuade, and if their prayers and persuasions avail nothing, the strong arm of law is to be invoked. There is a marked unity and earnestness manifested. We hope soon to be able to report progress.

TEMPERANCE.

March 6th, 1874.

Perrysburg.

THE WHISKEY BUSINESS.

EDITOR BLADE:—The temperance wave which started, a mere ripple on the surface, in a little town in this State, and which has been widening and deepening, until the people all over the country are stirred and shaken by its power, has reached the quiet old town of Perrysburg. For the past week meetings have been held each afternoon, in the different churches of this place, attended by nearly all the principal ladies of the town. All are united in the one great work. No denominational distinctions or preferences. The exercises consist in prayer and singing, and everything is conducted earnestly and harmoniously. A band of about one hundred women has been formed, with a full determination to do all in their power to stop the traffic in an article which brings upon our country more misery and degredation than every other evil in the land combined. Union meetings have been held each evening, which were largely and enthusiastically attended by all classes of the citizens.

The ladies of Perrysburg will not be behind their sisters in other places, in carrying forward the consumation of so glorious a work. May they with others, all over the land, persevere until every maker, seller and dealer shall see that nothing but evil and ruin ever has, or ever can be the results of the traffic in alcoholic drinks.

O.

March 6th, 1874.

Findlay, O.

EDITOR BLADE:—The ladies of this place held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at the Court-House Friday evening. The attendance was very large, many persons being unable to get into the house. Speeches, prayers, and singing were the order of the evening, and an intense interest was manifested by all present in favor of the temperance movement. Prayer meetings are held daily at the M. E. Church, and committees of ladies have called upon the liquor dealers asking them to desist from selling liquor, and to sign the pledge. The movement is a strong one here, and will be earnestly sustained until crowned with success.

M. J. C.

March 3d, 1874.

Henry County.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A correspondent at Napoleon, Henry county, says: A very distressing accident occurred at Trumbull & Shelley's wheel factory on Saturday. A sawyer named Fredrick Schkey, while tending a large saw, missed his step and in a spasmodic effort to recover himself, threw his left hand against the saw teeth, and the entire hand was torn off and fell in the sawdust at his feet. He was at once removed to his house, and Drs. Harrison and Powell called to dress the wound. Amputation was made at the wrist. Schkey has a wife and one child, but is not likely to suffer pecuniary loss, as the proprietors of the factory promise him employment so long as they remain in business.

Findlay.

EDITOR BLADE:—The "crusade" opened Friday, one hundred and ten ladies in procession, calling upon saloon keepers, praying and singing. The scene is impressive, and good interest is manifested.

MERRILL.

March 5, 1873.

Wood County.

A petition will be presented to the Board of Commissioners of Wood county; at their next session, praying for the incorporation of West Mill Grove.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF ST. PATRICK.—As the time approaches for the unveiling of the magnificent statue of Ireland's Patron Saint, at St. Patrick's Hall, (the only statue of St. Patrick in America) the general interest is rapidly on the increase, and from present indications an influx of from ten to twenty thousand persons may be expected. Letters are daily being received from distinguished persons and societies who will be in attendance, and the half-fare trains running into the city will doubtless be crowded to their utmost capacity. The ample preparations being made for the proper observance of the occasion will doubtless make the 17th day of March of the current year long to be remembered.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—Last fall the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company reduced the wages of all its employes, the basis of reduction being ten per cent. The men employed in the car and engine shops were cut down in pay and in time also. From the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* we learn that at a consultation of officers Wednesday, it was decided to increase the hours of labor of those men, thus giving them opportunity to earn more wages. The time of work during the winter has been nine hours for a day; it will be increased to ten hours, and as the pay of these men is proportioned to the hours of work, they will earn a little more than ten per cent. beyond their winter's wages.

Findlay.

Special to the Blade.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

FINDLAY, O., March 7.—The woman's temperance movement is progressing beyond the most sanguine expectations of our people, one saloon keeper having surrendered Friday and three this morning. This is but the third day's work, and, whenever a surrender is made, all the church bells are rung at once. Just as I write this, a large quantity of liquor is being emptied into the streets; the ladies are encamped and will not stop singing and praying until every saloon in the town is closed. There are nearly four hundred ladies engaged in the movement here, and whenever a saloon keeper gives in he is serenaded by a brass band.

JEFF.

The Mount Sterling (Ky.) *Sentinel* gives this notice of a marriageable young female in Montgomery county: "A young woman in State, at a party the other night, for twenty dollars, ate a whole roast pig, an entire stuffed turkey, all of an opossum, ten large corn dodgers, and drank a gallon of hard cider, at one sitting. Her name is Miss Mary Jane Sewrance, and she is a plump and pretty brunette, lively as a cricket, and hasn't a tapeworm."

A BOY FOR A DOG.

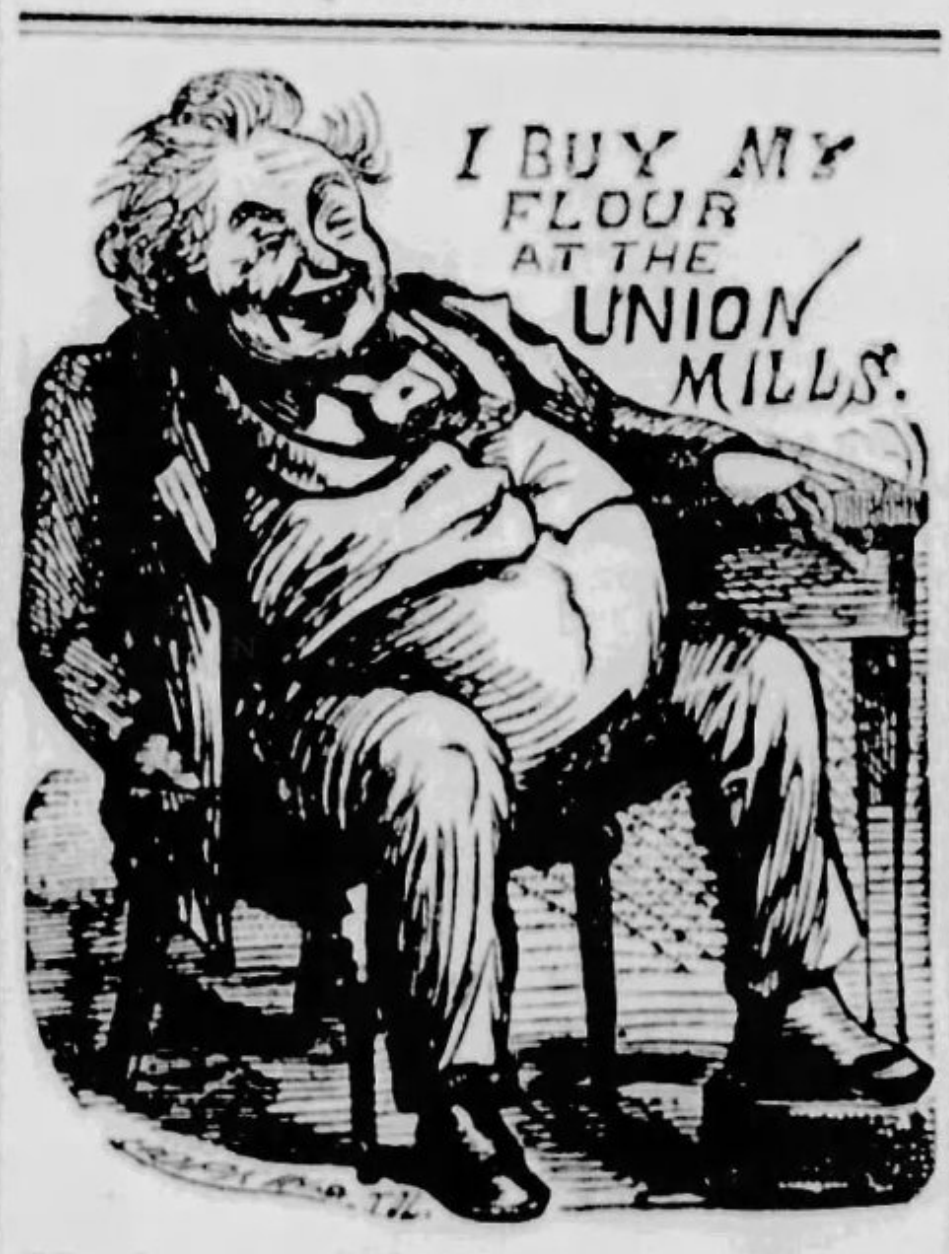
A Funny but Sad "Swap" in Milwaukee.

One of the funniest—and yet in some aspects the saddest—of "swaps" is recorded in the Milwaukee papers as having occurred in that city last week. A German woman had a bright little son of eight years old, whom she made drag a small wagon loaded with her wares around the streets. The boy was scarcely strong enough for the work, and his mother coveted a big dog. Now another woman in the house had a big dog and no little boy, so the German proposed to sell her son for the dog and ten dollars, eventually coming down to the dog and five dollars, at which the swap was made. But the dog was a hungry dog, and when kept on short allowance was not so quiet and patient as little Heinrich, but became obstreperous and savage. Then that German mother was filled with affection for her little son on the next flat and clamored to trade back. She wanted her dear little Heinrich, who didn't eat so much as the big brute of a dog and didn't bite and tear around and break things when he was whipped. But the other party of the trade insisted that a bargain is a bargain, and that anyhow she was well content with her part of it. Little Heinrich, too, had no desire to be reswapped for a dog. His new owner liked him, fed him well and petted him; things to which he had been wholly unaccustomed. The German mother made a dive for Heinrich. T'other woman made a dive for the German mother. Little Heinrich and the dog slipped out into the street together, and when a passing policeman stepped in to investigate matters he found the two women so mixed up on the floor that it was difficult to distinguish what was German mother and what was brevet mother. At latest advices nothing had been accomplished in the way of trading back, and for little Heinrich's sake it is to be hoped the swap will stick.

Plots and Puppets.

At the Menus Plaisirs, Paris, a fairy piece entitled *Rocambole aux Enfers* was lately produced with success. The spectacle is founded on a romance which, published in cheap Parisian journals, was immensely popular; so much so, indeed, that the story of Rocambole's marvelous adventures was prolonged indefinitely, and only put a stop to by the death of the author, Ponson du Terrail, who died during the war. This gentleman excelled in depicting the checkered existence of this wonderful hero and his numerous sattelites, but he used to become so confused in his recital that he was obliged to have made a set of puppets representing the characters of his novel, and as the personages each died a frightful death, they were thrown into a basket and the tale went on. One day a little child penetrated into the writer's study and, playing with the dolls, abstracted three of them. When Ponson du Terrail came back to his work, he thought he had killed the missing characters, and spoke of them no more, and the readers of the story are yet wondering as to the ultimate fate of the trio.

☞ DIO LEWIS is organizing the women of Massachusetts for a raid on rum in that State. Dio is indefatigable. He has declared his purpose to persevere so long as a society in the land has a dollar in the treasury for him.


I BUY MY FLOUR AT THE UNION MILLS.

Union Flouring Co.,

COR. LAFAYETTE & ERIE STS.

Having been engaged for the past two months in re-building and fitting their Mill, are now prepared to furnish the best articles of FLOUR and all kinds of MILL FEED at the lowest market price, at wholesale or retail. Save your money by buying at the UNION MILLS.

All Goods Delivered!

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE—WIRE—Wire suitable for Grape Trellis or Fences. Enquire of WM. KLINE, Jr., Superintendent of Telegraph L. S. & M. S. R. R., Toledo.

N. R. CHEADLE,
Agent for L. B. Silver's
Cattle, Sheep, New Spotted Hogs,
AND CHOICE FOWLS.
Also, Breeder of the New Spotted Hogs. Address N. R. CHEADLE, Box 43, Delta, Ohio.

J. R. B. RANSOM,
(Successors to L. E. Mulford,)
DEALER IN
FINE DRUGS, FANCY GOODS,
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Surgical Instruments, &c.
☞ Compounding of Prescriptions carefully done. 23 Summit St. corner Perry, Toledo.

WANTED—By the New England Copying Company, 500 agents to canvass every town and county in the United States. We pay a good commission; a small capital only is required to start. For full particulars address LEWIS & MORGAN, Managers, No. 31 Summit street, Toledo, O.

New Photograph Gallery.
NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Lot 1/4, on the corner of St. Clair and Adams street, 60 feet on St. Clair and 120 feet on Adams; one of the best business corners in the city. Good Brick House on the Lot.

Lot corner of Jefferson and Twentieth Sts., being 120 feet on Jefferson and 100 feet on Twentieth street. This is one of the finest lots on Jefferson street. Lot is enclosed with fence.

Lot on Tenth street, between Monroe and Jefferson streets, 60x100 feet; all graded for building; good front and very desirable.

One of the best farms in Wood county, containing 160 acres; 100 acres cleared and under good cultivation; 60 acres wood land; a large log house, large frame barn; carriage house; stables and shed; a large young orchard, bearing some of the best fruit in the State. The farm is situated eight miles from Toledo, adjoining the flourishing Village of Millbury, at the Junction of the Cleveland & Toledo and Sandusky Branch Railroad; one fourth of the farm can be sold in village lots for more than will pay for the farm, if put in market.

All of the above property will be sold in payments of one-fourth down and the balance on long time at eight per cent. interest. Titles perfect. Enquire of

A. B. WAITE,
Corner Jefferson and 11th Sts., Toledo, O.

FRED. EATON & CO.,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE

OF

ARMY CLOTHING,

To Close the Stock.

ALL

Blankets

MARKED DOWN.

ALL

FURS

MARKED DOWN.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY

BLEACHED MUSLINS, PRINTS, &c., &c.,

Will do well to call at

77 & 79 SUMMIT STREET.

We have still left a few of the

STOLEN GOODS.

That we Offer at Half Price.

Dress Goods and Silks

Very Cheap to Reduce Stock.

FRED. EATON & CO.,

77 & 79 Summit St., and 165 & 167 Summit St.

FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, situated about 5½ miles southeast of Cherry St. Bridge, on Woodville Plank Road, will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. For further particulars enquire of or address HENRY KING, East Toledo, Ohio.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,
73 Madison Street, - - - TOLEDO, O.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.
Dealers in
Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

Important to Builders and Lumbermen.

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dryed by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newells Bannisters, Flooring, Pannels, Wanescoting Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank; Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,
No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo.

AGENTS WANTED.

LADIES Can make $5.00 a day by addressing Ellis Manf. Co., Waltham, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$475 A MONTH and expenses to good Canvassers. Articles new and staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON & BRO., New York and Chicago.

5000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free by mail. Two new articles, salable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, New Jersey.

$1,000 PER WEEK can be made by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address. B. F. CRAMER, Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED, to sell our Standard Publications. Send stamp for Catalogue and Terms. Address J B FORD & CO., at Chicago, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, or San Francisco.

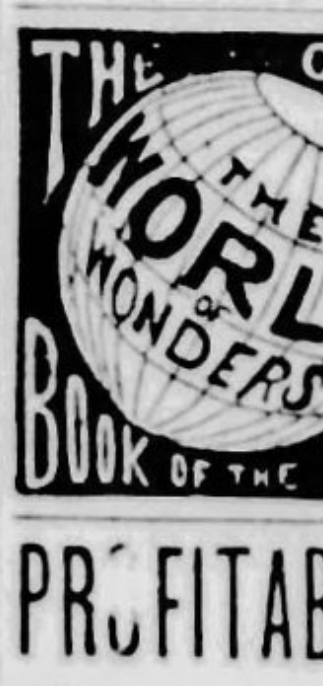
AGENTS We have more experienced agents than any other House. They make more money. OUR COMBINATION TAKES. Employment for ALL, at home or traveling. Large cash wages. Superb outfit. Send for specimens, circulars, terms, our new ideas, to
Waters & Co. Pub.'s, Chicago.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

104 young men to learn Telegraphy, with good situation guaranteed. Salary paid while practicing. Address
C. A. SHEARMAN,
Supt. U. T. C., Oberlin, Ohio.

$100 REWARD for a map of the United States that will equal in accuracy, beauty, geographical and statistical information, our great double Railroad, County and Distance Map of the United States. Every county in colors; every station, the distance between all stations in plain figures; size 4 x 56. Great inducements to agents. Circulars free. A. B. CLOSSON, JUN., 177 W. 4th St., Cin., O.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS! One agent made $112 in 4 days and another $458 in 8 days, selling OCEAN'S STORY. A perfect Library of adventures upon and the Wonders beneath the great Oceans. More Agents wanted for this and the history of LIVINGSTONE 28 YEARS IN AFRICA. Also our splendid new Bible, *just ready*. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pub's, 53 Washington St., Boston.


THE GREAT WORLD OF WONDERS BOOK OF THE YEAR

AGENTS! It COSTS NOTHING to see it. A copy sent FREE of express charges for inspection; 200 Engravings, 600 intensely interesting subjects, full to the brim of amusement and instruction. Selling rapidly. Address J. R. FOSTER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT

Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women Wanted. Full particulars free. Address,
W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,
Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES

A complete encyclopædia of all the States, counties, townships, cities, villages, post offices, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., with their climate, population, agriculture, manufactories, mining, commerce, railroads, capital, education, government and history, showing the gigantic results of the

FIRST 100 YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Agents make $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular. ZEIGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, O., or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $250 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass., New York City, Pittsburg, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.*

AGENTS WANTED For the spiciest and best selling new Book out

TEN YEARS IN WASHINGTON.

By Mary Clemmer Ames. A work for the times and the people, a paying book for *Agents*. It portrays the Capital as a wide-awake "*woman sees it*"—its wonders, marvels, mysteries, etc.

Agent in Sandusky Co., Ohio, reports 444 orders in *six weeks*; agent in Mahoning Co., Ohio, reports average of 90 orders *per week*; and another agent made $86 in a single week, and all say that "it pays to sell it." Steady work for spare hours, for ladies or gentlemen, upon this first class book. Lady agents are doing *splendidly*. One good *worker* wanted in every town. Send for circulars and see our *large terms*. Address, QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF THE

Grange Movement,

OR THE

Farmer's War Against Monopolies.

Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies, with a history of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry; its objects and prospects. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or JONES BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ills.

Economize in Hard Times

Save your money and make your own clothing on the

Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines,

Which can be purchased by making a small payment down, and the balance payable in from one to two years. For sale at

707 Broadway, New York City
1309 Chestnut St., Phila. Pa.
612 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
189 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
610 North 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.
197 State St., Chicago, Ill.
326 and 329 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.

And all other Cities in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED.

Farm, Garden and House

Cooked or Raw Food for Swine.

It may possibly be remembered by some of our readers that in our last volume reference was once or twice made to the experiments in the feeding of pigs with cooked and raw food, which had been carried on at the State College at Orono, under the direction of the Farm Superintendent. The results of these experiments was that the increase in the live weight produced by feeding raw meal twelve weeks, was to the increase in live weight obtained by feeding a like amount of cooked meal in the same time as 109 to 82. Many believed the results to be erroneous, and that some obscure cause must have had influence in the experiment, so positive was it against the weight of evidence generally relied upon as correct.

The same experiment has been continued during five months of the summer and autumn of last year, the results of which have just been published in the report of Mr. Superintendent Farrington, and it confirms in a most emphatic manner the results before arrived at. A general statement of the same will possess interest.

Three White Chester pigs each from a different litter and unlike in age or weight were selected and placed in different pens June 30th. The pigs were fed three times each day. For the first four weeks, only meal, cooked or raw, mixed with water was given them; during the remaining weeks about two quarts of milk and water from the swill tub was fed to each pig with the milk given. Neither the value of the swill fed, nor the cost of cooking enter into the experiment. One pig having in twelve weeks increased in weight but 15 lbs., and appearing in poor health and condition, was dropped out of the experiment. The pigs were fed one week on cooked and one on raw meal. The pigs were fed carefully for a period of twenty-two weeks, and with the feed given were weighed every week. The results are carefully tabulated in the report before us of which we can give but the general results. Each pound of live weight produced by feeding raw meal to pig No. 1 (twelve weeks), cost 11.7 cts., to No. 2 it cost 5.5 cts. and to No. 3 it cost 5.0 cts. Each pound of live weight produced by feeding cooked meal to No. 1 (period of twelve weeks) cost 25.6 cents, to No. 2, 6.1 cts. and to No. 3, 5.4 cts. The average cost per pound of live weight produced by feeding raw meal was 5¾ cts., and by feeding cooked meal 6 cts. The average cost per pound of increase in live weight obtained by feeding raw meal, was to the average cost per pound obtained by feeding cooked meal as 100 to 109.

Now here is a sort of "side show" to the above experiment, which is not without interest. In his report Mr. Farrington says: "A pig from the same litter with No. 3, and rated below as No. 4, was fed wholly from the swill tub during the twenty-two weeks of the experiment, the feed consisting mainly of sour skimmed milk." The day after the close of the experiment Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were slaughtered, and their several weights live and dressed were as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dressed Weight.	Loss in Weight.
No. 2	190 lbs.	156 lbs.	34 lbs.
No. 3	215 lbs.	181 lbs.	34 lbs.
No. 4	343 lbs.	282 lbs.	61 lbs.

We leave these figures and the suggestions they invoke, for the study and consideration of our readers.—*Maine Farmer.*

June Grass and Blue Grass.

Some writers in the agricultural journals have been discussing the question of the identity of these two somewhat similar grasses. That they differ, is certain; and this difference is important practically, however slight it may be theoretically. Blue grass starts earlier in spring than June grass does; starts more vigorously, yields more feed in its season for pasturage, and continues its growth much later. And for hay, it yields a larger and better crop. Moreover, it stands drouth better.

Aside from the difference in stem and seed stalk, and the difference in bulb or tuber, the Kentucky blue grass has a faculty of spreading by its roots, to the crowding out of all other grasses, not even excepting fine grass and quack. And, like white clover, it also has the peculiarity of coming in where it has never been sown. On the western prairies, where the foot of man and his domesticated beast tread, little patches or green mats of blue grass mark bright spots of a peculiar green that one's eye may detect as far off as he would recognize a familiar friend; and that spot will spread and crowd out prairie grass and weeds, and other green spots will rise, far and near, to cheer and keep it company. Other grasses—even quack and June grass—don't do this.

But blue grass is significant in its name. The stalk near its base has a hue corresponding to this name, not found in the June or quack. On my own premises, within the same square foot, I have dug as intruding weeds, the past season, unmistakable quack grass, genuine June grass and veritable Kentucky blue grass, and no observing eye could be at a loss to discern the difference and recognize each and all. The June grass and quack were old settlers; but blue grass has never been sown or cultivated in this region, and is a new comer with me, without visible cause for its appearance, as it is found introducing itself at the West.

I would like to hear from rural readers elsewhere on this unsown and unknown appearance of so welcome a stranger. Facts, and not the theory that inaugurates it, are what is called for.

My soil is a shale or slaty clay—quite dissimilar to that of its native Kentucky or its adopted prairie aliment; and its peculiarities of early and late verdure and unrivalled richness for pasturage, and its driving out capacity over all inferior grasses, cannot fail to win for it the desire for dairymen and herdsmen to make its better acquaintance.—*S. Folsom, in Rural New Yorker.*

Transplanting Trees.

The transplantation of trees and shrubs is of so much importance and yet so little understood that anything that throws light on the subject is worthy of attention. We therefore give the following as an item of interest to all who desire information on this subject: "Vegetable life depends as much on vital functions for its preservation as animal life. But the way trees are treated ordinarily, in their removals from one location to another, indicates a very limited knowledge of physiological laws. Plants repose at night like high organizations, waking in the sunlight of morning, invigorated and refreshed. Through the long, tedious months of winter, they sleep profoundly. While the leaves are green and vigorously performing a series of labors, preparations are made for a coming season of cold, ice, snow and other influences which reduce the vital force to the lowest point without destroying it. That is the best time in the life of a tree for transplanting it. That business is admirably managed in France. They don't think of waiting for a mere stick to grow into a broad spreading tree. No, they select splendidly developed trees, with waving branches, and place them where their grand appearance will be admired. In the squares of New York, the Park Commissioners are now pursuing the proper and only promising plan of success, by bringing in from the country well grown trees, dug up out of the frozen ground, with all the roots covered with two or three feet of earth in which they grew. Being set out in their new positions, the cardinal bearings being the same, in the spring they will rouse up like freshened laborers and bud and blossom as they did before. That is the true system. It may be accomplished at any period, if the roots are never injured or exposed, but clothed, thickly and securely, with their own attached soil. Never cut off a limb or twig till they have secured a firm foothold. Leaves are the breathing organs of trees. Most persons make a fatal mistake in trimming trees when transplanted. They die because they cannot breathe, oxygen being thrown off and carbon absorbed from the atmosphere.—*Scientific American.*

Orchard Grass.

On account of the general satisfaction which orchard grass is giving, and the numerous inquiries we are receiving in reference to it, we take occasion to say something about it. It is rapidly taking the place of the famous blue grass, as it grows more rapidly and is suited for more kinds of soil; and will last longer than any other grass in this climate. It is, however, particularly well adapted for deep, rich, moist soil. No grass equals it in its rapidity of growth and the luxuriance of its after-math, and it is therefore highly valuable as a pasture grass. It blossoms a little earlier than timothy and about the time of red clover, consequently, the latter can be sown with orchard grass, and both be cut while in flower.

Another feature is that this grass is of such a nature that it will endure considerable shade, and yet grow luxuriantly. This fact may account for the name by which it is now generally known. It is not suitable for a lawn grass on account of the peculiar habits of its growth.

Orchard grass is the coming grass for the farmers of the country. It will resist the drouth far better than blue grass, and it will furnish almost as good winter pasturage as this well known variety. Many of the leading stock men in the blue grass regions of Kentucky are substituting it for the blue grass, which is a sufficient recommendation of its value.

This is really a valuable grass, which, as a general thing, has not been as sufficiently introduced or tested as its merits deserve. It comes forward earlier in the spring and remains green later in the autumn than any other. Its leaves are numerous, broad and succulent, and are therefore particularly valuable for pasturage or to cut for soiling. If cut when in blossom, and not dried too much in curing, it makes good hay, and yields more forage by one-fourth than any other grass. It grows well in the Southern States, and has been cultivated in several places there for upwards of twenty years past. It is especially recommended for the quantity of nutritious food which it yields, as well as the rapidity with which it grows after being cut or grazed. For permanent pastures a mixture of orchard grass and blue grass cannot be surpassed—the one coming in early, and the other holding out late in the fall and winter. It is important that the seed should be sown thick, so as to cover all the land; otherwise it will come up in tufts and present an uneven appearance.

The seed weighs fourteen pounds to the bushel. About twenty four-pounds should be sown to the acre, if used alone. Otherwise sow an equal quantity of orchard and blue grass, or about twelve pounds of each. If orchard grass and clover are sown together, sow one bushel of the former and six or eight pounds of the latter. Orchard grass should not be sown alone, except for seed. The best time to sow grass seed is in the early part of the season, on a light fall of snow. If this is not possible, sow immediately preceding a good soaking rain. If sown after the 1st of March, the ground should be lightly harrowed with the Thomas' smoothing, or other light harrow.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

To Prevent Hog Cholera.

We find the following in one of our exchanges, which contains several useful suggestions. The writer of it says:

While treating on the hog question, we would add a recipe, given by a veterinary surgeon, for the prevention of hog cholera, by which disease large numbers of the swinish multitude have been taken off before their proper time, much to the damage of their owners. If access is had to the fallen fruit of the orchard, the acid of the fruit will be found of much advantage to the pigs as well as to the orchard itself, inasmuch as they will destroy the curculio and other insects which cause the fruit to fall before ripening. But if the disease, notwithstanding all precautions, does make its appearance, it is recommended to give the animals an emetic, consisting of a few grains of powdered white hellebore or veratum album, given as soon as the first indications of sickness make their appearance, which is frequently of great service by checking the morbid process. A dose is from two to twenty grains, according to the age and size of the animal, and may be repeated every half or three quarters of an hour till the desired effect (vomiting) has taken place. The best mode of giving it is, to strew on the surface of a small quantity of milk or mix it with a piece of boiled potato, either of which will be taken voluntarily by the patients, unless the disease has advanced so far already that any appetite is wanting, in which case it may be mixed with a little flour and administered in the form of small round pills.

After the patient has vomited, the further treatment has to be according to circumstances. In most cases a slight physic of a few grains of calomel—two to twenty grains a dose—mixed with a piece of boiled potato or made into pills with a little flour and water, will be all that is needed. Drenches should not be given under any circumstances, for the drenching itself is frequently more dangerous than the disease against which it is intended to operate. The food, if the sick animal should desire to eat, should be easily digestible and be given only in small quantities. Admixing a few grains of carbolic acid with each meal may also have very good results—at least it deserves a trial.

When the disease has so far progressed as to have affected the organic system, the animal had better be put out of the way at once, for even if it recovers, it will never regain a constitution which will make it an object to attempt to raise it.

One thing you must not fail to attend to. While in the process of fattening, supply your pens with materials for making manure. The very richest fertilizing matter is the dung and urine of hogs, and if you supply them with muck and bones and other like substances, you give them the opportunity of manufacturing a quantity of manure worth nearly as much as the food they consume in the process of fattening. Let these substances be removed, from time to time, and a fresh supply instituted therefor.

One Way of Propagating Grape Vines.

Prepare the cuttings as soon as possible, any time when the vines are not frozen, in this manner: Cut it off square and close to the lower bud and about half an inch above the upper one. Leave the cutting from two to four buds long. Either tie in bunches or pack loose in sand or damp sawdust, in the cellar.

Prepare your land (which should face the south this month by spading or subsoiling at least eighteen inches deep. As soon as it will do to work in the spring, spade it over again and pulverize it well. Then get some boards ten or twelve inches wide, lay one east and west across the south end of the bed. Take your spade and throw out a trench close to the edge of the board at an angle of 45 deg., top to the north. Set the cuttings in this trench, leaving the top end even with the head of the bed, close to the north side and four inches apart; draw the earth back to them, then pull the board, south over the tops of the cuttings two inches and let it remain there. Now you have one row planted. Proceed in like manner till all are planted. It is very hard to stand on the board while digging the trench and setting the cuttings. As soon as the top buds have swelled and part of them bursted, stake the board up edgeways, leaning a little to the north so as to shade the tender vine. The rows should be two feet apart and the bed should be hoed over one inch deep once a week.

My object in using the board is that it keeps the top bud dormant until the roots start, and by shading there is no danger from sun scalding. In this manner I have raised No. 1 Delaware vines, not losing ten per cent. of the cuttings, and thousands of Concords with roots six and eight feet long, I have not obtained a patent, and don't intend to.—*Cor. Fruit Recorder.*

Agricultural Progress.

It is a common remark that agriculture has not kept pace, in the march of improvement, with manufactures and the mechanic arts. It is true that the farmer's life is so isolated that he comes less in contact with his fellow men than do the manufacturer and mechanic, and, therefore, feels less of the spirit of emulation, but while at work in the solitary field he keeps "a terrible thinking," and the result is a slow, but sure progress. The advance in agriculture is not so spasmodic as in manufactures, but is more steady, and the goal of life is not won by eighty jumps, but by steady and strong efforts. The retrospect of one year seldom shows any great progress in agriculture; but the retrospect of a hundred years from that proves that this art, which is the foundation of all arts, keeps abreast in its development with other industrial pursuits.—*Alexander Hyde, in N. Y. Times.*

Miscellaneous.

A STRANGE, SAD STORY.

Rev. Henry Morgan's Statement—Alleged Imprisonment of a Wife and Mother in a Madhouse.

From the New Haven Journal, Feb. 26.

It will be remembered that the Rev. Henry Morgan, who lectured at Music Hall in this city last Sunday evening, stated in a subsequent lecture at Middletown that a Mrs. Theodosia Scott was imprisoned in the Hospital for the Insane by her husband, Charles Scott, now residing in New Haven. In relation to this statement the Hartford *Post* of last evening has a long article, from which we condense the following particulars. We give them precisely as we find them, without expressing any opinion on the subject:

When forty years old Mrs. Scott had a female child, her first and only one. She had at the time, from the effects of the birth, a severe nervous affection or general prostration, and at her husband's suggestion she went willingly to a hospital in Somerville, Mass., where she remained one and a half years, never during that long time seeing or hearing from her husband or child. One day, while walking in the garden of the institution she met her husband and implored him to take her away. He yielded and took her home. She found her home not what it was. There was another there, the sister of her husband. Remonstrances followed, but they were of no avail. One day while preparing dinner she was taken, just as she was, and carried to the Somerville hospital, where she was kept for four years and a half, as before, without seeing her husband or child. At the end of that time the managers of the hospital pronounced her incurably ill and raised the charges, whereupon Scott took her again home; but instead of her dying she soon recovered and was able to do the housework for nine months. In the meantime he had a guardian put over her to enable him to sign away her right of dower, which he did.

The story goes on that one night a man attempted to chloroform her while she slept, and that she baffled the man by her cries. Nine months afterward she was again incarcerated by means of the certificate of two physicians, it being claimed that the husband suddenly came upon her with the physicians and officers and subjected her to answering aggravating questions in the excitement. The neighbors saw the transaction and compelled Scott to sign an order for her release within seven days, all acquainted with the circumstances declaring her to be a sane woman.

After this she for two years resided in Boston under guidance, when, having been pronounced sane by a committee of physicians, ordered to make the examination by the Probate Court of Middlesex county, the guardian was discharged.

In the meantime, the story runs, Mr. Scott has put all his property out of his hands, and, through other parties, proposed to pay her board in an out of the way place near Waterbury, in this State. Rather than live there she got employment in Boston, in a tailor shop, and worked there, earning at the rate of $500 per year, till, taken sick, she was obliged to accept the offer made by the agents of her husband of a home in her State. She was not in this State six weeks before she was found in the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown. She had become so much depressed by her troubles that her friends consented to her being taken there.

She used to go from State to State to find her little daughter, Fannie, whom she had not seen since she was placed in the hospital, from Newtonville. She went to Hartford and visited all the schools there at one time. Finally she was at Miss Edwards' private school at New Haven; went there to see her; was asked who she was, and replied, "I am her mother." The teacher said she had been instructed not to let the child see her. She then went to a grocery store near by and waited until the school was closed, and, as the last little girl went by, the mother asked her where Fannie Scott was, and was told that the teacher had sent her home another way. She gave the girl a letter to carry to her and she promised faithfully to deliver it to Fannie, but she has never received any reply to it. She, since then, has in vain continued to search for her daughter, despondent and almost broken hearted.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, of whose church she was a consistent member for three years, and who takes a deep interest in her, found out in some way that she was in the hospital in Hartford, and has on two previous occasions visited her. Monday he called again, and was informed by Dr. Hallock that it was not best for him to see her, that he could do her no good by seeing her. The true cause of the refusal, however, was the fact of the arrival there the same day of Mrs. Esther Scott, of New Haven, who desired Dr. Hallock not to let Mr. Morgan see Mrs. Theodosia Scott, giving as a reason that she was a mischief maker.

Mr. Morgan says that he saw Mrs. Scott's husband in New Haven on Saturday, and had a long conversation with him. He asked Scott if he would consent to give his wife a home—the property he had advertised to allow her, and permit her to see her child, assuring him that this was all that was necessary for her immediate recovery. Scott refused to do anything of the sort, saying he would attend to his own business.

During the interview the subject of the attempt to chloroform his wife was brought up, when Mr. Scott admitted the facts, but said it was hartshorn that he was applying, she having been very fond of it when she was young. He says he told Mr. S. that he should call the attention of the public to the matter wherever he lectured, and did as above stated Monday evening at McDonough Hall. Mr. Morgan says if she was taken from the hospital, treated kindly and tenderly, she would be as well as any other person in a short time. Such is, in brief, the substance of Mr. Morgan's statement. The whole would make several columns of matter. It is a matter that should have the closest scrutiny, and an investigation of the condition of Mrs. Scott should be made at once. It ought to be stated that she is kindly cared for at the hospital. That the sight of her daughter should be denied her is hardly to be believed. Mrs. Scott is now fifty-five years old, and has not seen her daughter for several years. Such treatment is enough to drive stronger minds than Mrs. Scott's into insanity.

STEVE LOWERY.

How the Last of the North Carolina "Swamp Angels" was Killed.

[New York Herald Telegram, Feb. 22.]

Stephen Lowery, the last, and probably the worst, of the North Carolina Swamp Angels, who rioted in blood and held such a high carnival of crime in North Carolina for so many years, was killed at half-past four o'clock this morning, in the Scuffletown region, by three young white men, all farmers, named David Holcombe, Thomas Dutton and McNeill Patterson. The scene of the tragedy is located about two miles from Red Banks, on the Carolina Central Railway, about sixteen miles west of Lumberton, the county seat of Robeson county, and six miles from this point. It was also on the plantation, and not far from the house, of Mr. John McNair, a gentleman who has repeatedly been robbed by the outlaws.

The three young men above-mentioned had been out searching for the outlaw for several weeks past. They were on this mission together on Sunday, and at about midnight approached a whisky camp on Mr. McNair's place, where there were two wagons containing whisky and tobacco, belonging to a man named Burns, of Randolph county. Here there was quite a crowd of negroes and a few white men carousing together. Among the number was Steve Lowery, who seemed to have been imbibing pretty freely. The young men approached the outlaw and began to converse with him. He made many boasts of what he had done and what he could do, and said that he could show more gold than any other man in Robeson county.

After a while the young men arose and bade Steve good-night, saying that they were going home. After getting well out of the range of the camp, however, they made a *detour* and crept up to within twenty yards of the outlaw. Here they remained quiet for a long time, waiting for a shot, but were deterred for more than an hour by the fact that there were others near him. Finally they all separated, and Steve picked up a banjo and began thumping on it for the amusement of his friends. One colored individual kept near to him, but the young men were determined not to lose this opportunity, and so, at a given signal, they all three fired.

There was but one report from the three guns. The outlaw jumped from his seat, and immediately afterward fell to the ground dead. The negro who was near him, had his ears slightly scratched by the shot, but was rejoiced to find that he, too, was not killed. The young men then reloaded their guns and advanced to the dead body, which they secured and bore away. A cart was hired and the body placed on it and taken to Lumberton, where it arrived this morning about 9 o'clock. It was then taken to the Court House and placed on the table in the Sheriff's office.

Immediately there was a wild commotion in the town, and the streets were soon filled with an excited crowd discussing the tragedy, and all rejoicing that the last of the outlaws had been killed. The body was perfectly riddled with balls and buckshot. The head was perforated in several places, and there were three large wounds in the heart, any of which would have proved fatal. There were found on the body but very few articles, among which were a bunch of keys and a copy of the Wilmington *Weekly Post*. This latter, which is now before me as I write, is perforated through with a hole almost large enough to have been made with a minie ball, and in another place the paper is torn, it is thought, by a second ball.

The outlaw was armed to the teeth, there being found on his person when he was killed a Henry rifle, three pistols, and a knife with a blade about twelve inches in length. He was only about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age. Like all the rest of the outlaws, his earthly career has been cut short before he had reached the prime of life. He is said to have been the most cowardly, and at the same time the most treacherous and vindictive of them all.

"Rhody" Lowery, the widow of the defunct chief, Henry Berry Lowery, was among the crowd at Lumberton to-day. It is said that she seemed actually rejoiced to learn that the last of the gang had gone to his long account. It is understood that Rhody wanted to marry again, but that Steve had threatened to kill her if she did so. There are many persistent persons who believe that Henry Berry Lowery is not yet dead; it is even asserted that he has recently been seen in New York City.

The rewards for the killing of Steve Lowery amount in all to $6,200, and this amount will be paid over to the three young men who killed him.

The dead outlaw is said to have been recently but the ghost of his former self. He was formerly stout and robust, but had become thin and pale of late. Since the killing of Tom Lowery he has kept pretty close to the swamps; but the music of a tobacco and whiskey caravansary was more than he could resist. To his love of the ardent may be directly traced his death. He was older than Henry Berry Lowery, who was in fact, the youngest of the brothers in the gang.

The Author of the "Saxe-Holm" Stories.

Now rises Celia Burleigh and testifies: "I know the name of the author of the Saxe-Holm stories, but am not at liberty to divulge it. This much, however, I may say without breach of confidence. The author of the Saxe-Holm stories is not 'H. H.,' is not a man, is not two or three people. Saxe-Holm is an unmarried and still young woman, living in an inland town in the State of New York. No heroine whom she describes in her stories is more heroic than she has shown herself in meeting with the trials and hardships of real life. She shrinks from publicity, and has hidden her identity under a variety of *noms de plume*, the most frequently used being Saxe-Holm. I presume if she stood here beside me she would lay her hand on my pen to stay this correction; but I cannot bear to see her well-earned laurels laid at the feet of another, especially of one who is rich in her own right, and who, of all women, would be least willing to appropriate honors not her own."

THE GRANGES.

Six granges have been organized in Athens county.

A grange was recently organized at Republic, Seneca county.

A grange is to be established in the city of Belleville, Illinois.

The State Grange of Iowa has over $10,000 in its treasury.

A grange elevator, costing $5,000, will be put up at Atlantic, Iowa, in the spring.

The first grange in Fairfield county was organized in Bloom township on the 7th.

The farmers of Carroll county, Ind., are going to organize an insurance company.

Seven granges of the Patrons of Husbandry have been organized in Fulton county.

A grange has been organized in Clinton township, Knox county, John Welsh, Master.

A grange has been organized in Liberty township, Knox county, Isaac Lafever, Master.

New Holland, Pickaway county, is the postoffice address of two granges recently organized.

Pierce county, Wisconsin, with eighteen towns, has twelve granges, with a prospect for more.

A German grange newspaper, with an unpronounceable name, is to be started at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The grangers of Knox county, Illinois, are agitating the question of establishing a wagon and plow factory at Edina.

A sensible proposition is being considered by the Minnesota Patrons to raise a fund for indigent widows and orphans, and to establish a system of grange orphan schools.

The Beaver Grange festival in Greene county netted $225, and distributed a large amount of surplus food to the poor of Xenia.

There are now twelve granges in Ross county. They are holding a series of meetings. They propose to establish a bank and agricultural depot.

All the officers of the Michigan State Grange reside in Kalamazoo county, that county having the largest number of granges; next in order comes Calhoun county.

A political organization called the "American Order of Independent Grangers," has been formed at Albany, N. Y. It has no connection with the order of Patrons of Husbandry, which is non-political.

The grangers' movement has found a historian in the editor of the *Western Rural*, whose "History of the Origin, Aims and Progress of the Farmers' Movement, the Transportation Question," etc., will soon appear.

The Home Grange newspaper gives utterance to this sentiment: "Let the voice of the people for the purposes of peace be stronger than ever it was for the purposes of war, and every national enterprise that is desirable will be secured.

Van Wert *Bulletin*: It is said that one of our grangers, who collected money and sent to Chicago for cheap goods, has not heard from the remittance, and will, in all probability, be called upon to refund the amount collected from his neighbors.

Nearly forty granges are in working order throughout Colorado, with a membership exceeding 1,500 persons, and much of the legislation, or it might be said the major portion, has thus far been in behalf of the farming and stock growing interests.

At a meeting of the granges of Macoupin county, Ills., at Girard, on Monday, a Grange Council was organized. Delegates representing eleven granges were present. There are sixteen granges organized in the county, and twenty-three farmers' clubs.

Tests for Adulteration in Malt Liquors.

In a recent number of the *Chemisches Centralblatt*, R. Hoffstedt gives some tests for such substances as are occasionally introduced into ale and beer to increase the bitter flavor. If acetate of lead be added to the beer it will cause the precipitation of *lupulin* or bitter principle of hops. This substance is not precipitated by tannic acid, is insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. After removing the excess of lead by means of sulphuretted hydrygen, tannic acid is added,, which precipitates *menyanthin*, the bitter principle of buckbean leaves, *quassin*, the bitter principle of quassia, and *colocynthin*, the bitter principle of bitter apples. Of these, menyanthin dissolves with difficulty in cold water and ether, but is easily soluble in warm water, from which it is precipitated on cooling; with concentrated sulphuric acid it turns brown, afterward violet. Quassin is soluble in 222 parts cold water, slightly soluble in ether, and is not colored by concentrated sulphuric acid. Colocynthin is insoluble in ether, very soluble in cold water, is colored red and afterward brown by concentrated sulphuric acid. The following substances, which are not precipitated either by acetate of lead or tannic acid, are distinguished by solubility: Picrotoxin, soluble in ether, alcohol and water; absynthin, soluble in ether and alcohol, insoluble in water.

A gentleman invited the Rev. Mr. M—— to ride, and thought he would improve the opportunity for a little serious conversation. "I sometimes think there is something wanting in my life." "Yes," interrupted M——, "you want something that will get up and git, and dust them on the road better than this old plug you're holding the reins over now."

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal
Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

LOVERS' GUIDE (new edition) 28 pages, illustrated. Model Love Letters.—Art of gaining love of and marrying who and when you please—How to be handsome—cures for hundreds of diseases. Also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money-making methods, &c. Price only 10 cts. Address UNION PUBLISHING Co., Newark, N. J.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE
AND
PITTSBURG CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pres.
EIGHT DEPARTMENTS. ELEGANT BUILDINGS. WELL SELECTED COURSE OF STUDY. THOROUGH TEACHING. TWENTY FIVE TEACHERS.
Instruction in every thing pertaining to the theory and practice of Music by
TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.
A grand Organ, worth $6,000, superior to any in any College or Conservatory in the United States, manufactured by Hook & Hastings, of Boston, will be ready for use at the opening of the Spring Term, Mar. 26th. For Catalogues and full information address the President, Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburg, Penn.

GLASS CARDS Red, Blue, White, Clear and Transparent. Your name beautifully printed in GOLD, on 1 doz. for 50c, postpaid; 3 doz. $1; sample, 10c. Mail Agts. Agents everywhere. Outfits, 25 cts. F. K. SMITH, Bangor, Maine.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam.
In diseases of the throat and lungs, of whatever character, if you want a healing remedy, and one that cures instead of an opiate preparation that only deadens sensation while the disease continues its ravages, use this old reliable remedy, Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. For a quarter of a century it has been doing its work of beneficence, and its cures are numbered by thousands.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Sirup.
Years of successful trial have convinced a discriminating public of the wonderful curative value of Scovill's Blood and Liver Sirup. It is absolutely astonishing how many cures it has effected in diseases that have baffled the skill of the best physicians in the land. It has restored to health and strength the despondent and hopeless victims of disease when all other remedies had failed.

H. J. HAYES CO.,
Commission Merchants, - - - Toledo, O.

ACCIDENTS.
Insure in the TRAVELERS of Hartford, Ct

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal
Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA.
MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on *Ten Years' Credit, at 6 Per Cent. Interest*, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company.
NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED
except interest, till fifth year. Rich Soil, warm Climate, long Seasons, low Taxes, and free Education. Free Fare and low Freights on household goods to those who
BUY THIS YEAR.
For Circulars and Maps with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

TO THE LADIES.—A 54 page book, containing answers to questions of great importance, sent free for two stamps. Address MRS. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

$250,000 for $50 !!
4th Grand Gift Concert !
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
ON MARCH 31st, Next.
60,000 Tickets; 12,000 Gifts !
List of Gifts.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, $5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, $1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, $500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, $400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, $300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, $200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, $100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, $50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to $1,500,000
The Concert and distribution of gifts will positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the number of tickets sold.
Price of Tickets.
Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; eleven whole tickets for $500. Send for Circular.
The time for the drawing is near at hand, and persons intending to purchase tickets have no time to lose.
THO. E. BRAMLETTE.
Agent Public Library Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building Louisville, Ky.

20 Sheets of Choice Music, $1.00
Why throw away money on high-priced Music when you can select from our Catalogue of 700 pieces? Any 20 Half-Dime, or 10 of Dime Series, mailed on receipt of One Dollar. Sold by all booksellers, and can be ordered through any newsdealer. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 439 Third Avenue, New York.

BOWDITCH'S $1 FLOWER GARDEN
We will send 12 flowering plants for $1—your choice from the [illegible]
MAIL OR EXPRESS.
For further information, we refer you to our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS—sent free to applicants. [illegible] W. E. BOWDITCH, 645 Warren street, Boston, Mass.

LOST ENERGY RESTORED
[illegible]

THIRTY FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS FOR QUALITY
DIXON'S CARBURET of IRON STOVE POLISH
DIXONS STOVE POLISH
ESTABLISHED 1827.
Quickest, neatest, best Polish. Lasts longer, [illegible] Oldest house in the Trade.
DIXON'S
Graphite Pencils.
A new Lead Pencil, very fine. [illegible] JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

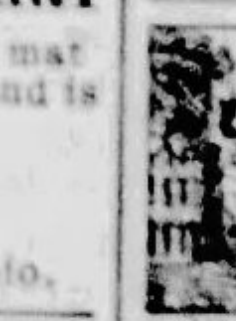
BAIRD'S NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.
By Professor S. F. Baird, Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, and Mr. Robert Ridgway. [illegible]
LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Publishers, [illegible] Boston.

"EIDOGRAPHY," [illegible]

FARMERS:
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST
THE
American Farm Journal
Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

HAVANA LOTTERY
Drawings every 17 days, commencing January 8, 1874.
[illegible]
Circulars with full information sent free. Orders filled and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty St., New York.

C. H. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.
Endorsed and prescribed by all the leading physicians throughout the country, as superior to the greatest Antacid yet presented to the medical public. It immediately corrects HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, AND HEADACHES caused by sourness or acidity of the stomach or bowels. Its action as a laxative for children is superior to any other preparation, requiring no persuasion to induce them to take it, and is peculiarly adapted to females during pregnancy. A positive preventive of the food of infants souring on the stomach. For sale by all druggists.
58 Cedar Street, New York. DANIELL & CO., General Agents.
FOR SALE BY
PLAIN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.



Improved Foot Lathes, Small Engine Lathes, Small Gear Cutters, Hand Planers for metal, Ball Turning Machines, Slide Rests, Foot Scroll Saws. The very best. Selling everywhere. Catalogues Free. N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H. Just the articles for Artisans or Amateurs.

The Tanite Company,
Emery Wheels. TANITE Emery Grinders
Monroe Co.
Stroudsburg Pa.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. $450,000 distributed in Prizes every 17 days. Orders filled, information furnished. Spanish Bank Bills and Governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers Removed to 11 Wall St. New York.

TYPE. Type put up expressly for Amateur Printers by the New England Type Foundry, 105 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Send stamp for specimen book.

$300,000
Missouri State Lottery.
LEGALIZED BY STATE AUTHORITY, AND DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.
GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class C, to be Drawn March 31st, 1874
5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000!

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prize of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10; Half do, $5; Quarters, $2.50.
☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.
☞ Remit by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box, 2446. St. Louis, Mo.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Locke's National Monthly,
A First-Class Magazine,
AT $1 PER YEAR.
Edited by D. R. Locke
With the best corps of Contributors in the Country.
MR. LOCKE (Nasby) Writes a Non-Political Sketch for Each Number.
Three-fourths as much matter as given by the $4 Magazines at one-fourth the cost.
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Specimen Numbers, 10 cents. Send for one and see how you like it.
It is what is wanted in every family.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
Specimen Copies, 10 cents. Send for one.
Address
Locke & Jones,
Toledo, Ohio.

ROSES ALL TO NEW OLD ROSES
[illegible] Plants by Mail a Specialty. [illegible]

DR. GOFF [illegible]

"THE SECRET OUT." [illegible]

MURDER [illegible]

FARMERS!
In These Hard Times
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal
Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

If the internal revenue receipts continue during the fiscal year as they were last month, they will exceed the estimates by three millions. The finances look much better.

The Board of Indian Peace Commissioners, who have charged the Interior Department with fraud in letting contracts, oppose the clause in the Indian appropriation bill giving them absolute supervision of contracts. They declare that such a provision imposes upon them too great responsibility.

Southern Representatives are preparing to oppose the Senate amendment to the bankrupt act. The amendment permits a discharge of the voluntary bankrupt only when the assets reach 30 per cent of indebtedness. This includes ante-war debts. An amendment will be proposed so that the entire law shall apply only to debts contracted since 1860.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, replying to the resolution of the Senate, says that during the last six months 259 distilleries have been suppressed, including 71 in Tennessee, 29 in Kentucky, 7[illegible] in North Carolina, 37 in Georgia, 2 in Illinois, 3 in Indiana, and 6 in West Virginia. Their capacity varied from 15 to 1,000 gallons, and the daily average 30 gallons.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions agreed to a bill which provides that all pensions on account of diseases contracted in the United States service or wounds received in battle, since March 4, 1861, which have been granted, or may hereafter be granted on application filed previous to Jan. 1, 1875, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge. The bill also provides that in case of application for pensions, if not filed prior to January 1, 1875, the pension otherwise shall commence from the date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish the same. The limitation herein prescribed does not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons or men, or children of deceased soldiers.

The House Committee on Pensions agreed to favorably report the bill extending the five years limitation for the payment of pensions, introduced by Representative James Martin, of Illinois. The bill provides that no pending application shall be barred.

The debate on the Homestead bill created much excitement. The Southerners wanted the bill amended so that rebels could have pre-emption rights without taking the special oath. Passed.

Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines has entered suit against Caleb Cushing, claiming $200,000 for libel in this, that in one of the recent bills filed by Cushing, he charges her with making a wanton and grossly malicious accusation of himself.

In the District Court at Washington Wednesday, the case of Wintermute, indicted for the murder of Gen. McCook, was called on the motion of the Prosecuting Attorney for a *nolle prosequi*, which was granted by His Honor Judge Shannon, on the ground that the action of the Grand Jury was illegal, and that the defendant was not present at the time of the challenging of the jury. The defendant was remanded into the hands of the Sheriff, but by consent of the counsel for the prosecution, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $35,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Intelligence has reached the Department of State that on the 16th inst. the act of the Canadian Parliament will come into operation, prohibiting the transfer of goods or passengers by water from one port in Canada to another, except in British ships, and imposing heavy penalties if any goods or passengers are carried contrary to the provisions of the act.

The Commissioner of Agriculture pronounces experiments with Egyptian cotton seed in this country a failure.

The charges formally presented in the House on Friday, by the Speaker, affecting the official and personal character of Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, were made by Mrs. Helen M. Barnard, who wants them examined, with a view to impeachment. They were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The President sent a message to the House on the 6th inst., inclosing the communications from the various Departments in reply to the inquiry whether the expenses had been increased by them for the transportation of any letter which, before the abolition of the franking privilege, was carried in the mails. It appears the expense of $223 per month is incurred by the Signal Bureau in forwarding supplies to the stations, and expenditures of about $220 by the Navy Department, which will cover the increase.

The joint Senate and House Committee investigating the District of Columbia affairs, held a long session on Friday, at which they continued the examination of the Comptroller of the District, and also examined Gov. Shepherd and the Tax Collector, and Superintendent of Public Schools, in regard to the past and present condition of the school fund. The Governor testified that there had been about $30,000 paid out of the District Treasury for school purposes in excess of the amount of school taxes collected. The testimony of other officers corroborated this statement, and also the statement made by Comptroller yesterday, namely, that the school fund had been overdrawn for legitimate purposes, $173,000. The acting Chairman, Senator Thurman, informed the memorialists that they must present some specific charges for the Committee to act upon by next Tuesday or Wednesday. The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to a Member of Congress, showing the aggregate amount of Internal Revenue collected from September, 1862, when the Internal Revenue laws first went into effect, up to February 28, 1874, last month, estimated is $1,702,555,000. Of this amount there is due from the late Collector $2,525,199, for the recovery of which suit had been begun.

The Spanish Minister states that the proposed blockade of the Coast of Cantabria is suspended for the present.

The Committee of Ways and Means will probably be occupied throughout the present week on the hearing of the statements relating to the customs laws. There is no question that the statements made thus far have convinced the Committee of serious losses, and other wrongs to which merchants have been unreservedly subjected by Government officers, in the seizure of books and papers, and therefore it can reasonably be expected that if the Committee shall not report a bill to repeal that provision of the law, they will suggest such amendment as will render it less injurious to the current business of merchants who may have fallen under the suspicion of the Treasury and their detectives, and all other spies and informers. The Committee will earnestly endeavor to frame such a bill as will afford relief to the merchants, but at the same time guard the interests of the Government.

THE EAST.

In New York City, a memorial to Congress, numerously signed by bankers and others, has been left for signature at the Cotton Exchange against the issue of irredeemable paper money as legal tender, and stating that this is making a forced loan upon the people of the United States, and only excusable by the necessity of a great war, and that their issue in time of peace would be in violation of all constitutional powers. It protests against a rich country like the United States resorting to such a ruinous expedient when there is no necessity.

A Baltimore dispatch states that the Edgar Stuart, on her trial trip was confined by the Government to a point fifteen miles down the Bay, where a revenue cutter was stationed, to bar the Stuart, if there was any intention on her part of shipping off to sea. She carried an American flag at her gaff, a Cuban flag at her fore, a British flag amidships, and a private pennant at the main. Her armament consisted of two brass boarding swivels, and besides these she carries a plentiful supply of side arms for the crew. The trial trip is thought to demonstrate the Stuart could make more than ten miles an hour.

A Wilkesbarre dispatch states that the miners who have been for the last two months fighting the fire at the Empire mine ceased work, and that a most extensive cave-in of the mine has occurred, exceeding in extent the fall of the Baltimore mine a short time since. Great consternation prevails in the neighborhood, and families are preparing to leave. The fire has now free scope, and threatens ruin utterly. This is one of the most valuable possessions of the newly-formed Wilkesbarre & Lehigh Coal Company.

A movement has been started in Brooklyn, irrespective of sect or denomination, to invite Rev. Dr. Porteus to take charge of the new Episcopal Church society to be formed in that city. Dr. Porteus, when spoken to, said he had heard of the proposition and was favorable to it, but the platform will have to be a liberal Catholic one, with broad church doctrines and no sensationalism.

The laborers on the Brooklyn reservoir works struck March 3d, to compel the advance in wages, demanded. The Italian portion of the strikers soon resumed work, when they were set upon by the Irish and German portion. A desperate fight followed, in which all tools were turned into weapons, and several of the participants were severely wounded. The police subsequently arrived and arrested the leaders in the riot, several of whom were sent to prison.

At the annual meeting of the Sorosis, a resolution of sympathy with the woman's temperance movement was passed.

The Committees representing the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America and the General Session of the Presbyterian Church South, who met in New York on Saturday to devise a plan for uniting those bodies, have commenced their labors. The subject of consolidating the churches was thoroughly discussed by the members of the committees, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevails. Their final action was substantially as follows: The committees unanimously agreed to report to their respective bodies, which meet in May and June of this year, that the plan of co-operation is practicable, so far as ecclesiastical work is concerned, and especially that relating to home and foreign missions and the publication interest.

During the absence of Anthony Coggswell, of Chapmanville, Pa., his wife died and was buried. On returning he had the coffin opened, and it was found that the body had turned in its place, indicating that the woman was in a trance when interred. The discovery so affected her husband that he is now a maniac.

Gen. Schenck, United States Minister to England, and ex Senator Cattell, representing the treasury in Europe, arrived in New York on the 7th inst; and Caleb Cushing sailed for Spain.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at his residence in Buffalo at 11:10 Sunday night. He was conscious up to the last. At 8 o'clock, in reply to a question by his physician, he said the nourishment was palatable. These were his last words. His death was painless.

Gen. Schenck says his visit to his own country is solely on private affairs; that he has not come home to fill any Cabinet or other office here, and that he will return to England in May, when his leave of absence expires. He goes to Washington Tuesday, where he remains three days. He will then visit Ohio. The last three weeks of his stay in the United States will be passed in New York.

The funeral of ex-President Fillmore will take place to-day, Thursday. The city is draped in mourning, and the Courts, Board of Trade, &c., have adjourned.

THE WEST

According to the report of Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the average gross weight of hogs packed in Cincinnati this winter was 280,214 pounds, a decrease compared with last winter of 2434 pounds; the average yield of lard of all kinds per hog, 13.7, a decrease of 597 pounds; total production of mess pork, 22,000 barrels, compared with 33,000 last winter.

Great interest has been manifested in the meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and very nearly the entire capital stock has been voted, being $13,500,000 out of $15,000,000. The following directors were elected, they having a majority of over $1,000,000: J. H. Devereux, H. R. Hurlbut, Sellman Witt, R. P. Ranney, L. M. Hobbs, W. S. Otis, R. M. Shoemaker, W. H. Upson, H. E. Parsons, P. H. Watson, L. L. U. Barlow, Wm. Butler, Duncan F. Schuichardt. Among these directors are gentlemen representing both the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads, and the Lake Shore Roads, and their elections give very general satisfaction, as it is believed the Roads will be managed with a view to the promotion of the interests of the stockholders and of the public. The statement made by President Devereux of the operations during the last seven months of the year, since he took charge, showed the Road to be in excellent condition, and was well received. There is to be no change among the officers. The ticket voted by the opposition was as follows: Jas. M. Brown, Amasa Stone, Jr., Royal Phelps, Walton Ferguson, J. H. Wade, W. J. Boardman, Wm. Collins, Francis Leland, Melancthon Barnet, Stillman Witt, David Kilgore, B. F. Wade, B. S. Brown.

The snow storm in the Sierra Mountains continues, and trains are delayed by the drifts. Snow trains are kept constantly employed breaking through the banks. It is the severest storm ever known in that part of the country.

The State Senate of California on Friday passed a bill authorizing juries in trials for murder to say in the verdict whether the penalty be death or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

At Cincinnati on the 6th inst. the question of woman suffrage, under motion to strike the word "male" out of the franchise was discussed in the Ohio Constitutional Convention in Committee of the Whole. The main speech in its favor was made by General Voorhes, of Summit, and occupied several hours. Judge Powell, of Delaware, made the principal speech in opposition. No vote was taken. About thirty ladies were present. The discussion will be protracted.

Joseph Longworth, of Cincinnati, has donated $50,000 in government bonds for the endowment of the Art department of the Cincinnati University.

Troops have arrived safely at Red Cloud Agency. A fight took place at Whetstone Agency on the 4th with the Minneconohs, which resulted in their defeat.

THE SOUTH

The Louisiana Legislature closed its career on Friday, amidst the wildest confusion, owing to the efforts of members to gain the floor to push through a favorite bill. It is said that the Appropriation bill under which all disbursements of the State must be made, was never passed, was never submitted by the Speaker, nor voted on by the members of the House, but nevertheless was entered on the Journal and declared a law.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Salutes were fired Saturday in several places on the news of the result of the verdict in the Tichborne case. At Warrington, a cannon burst, and several persons were killed and wounded. Some democratic journals deplore the verdict, and denounce Chief Justice Cockburn for unfairness in the conduct of the trial, and quote against him the criticisms of Caleb Cushing in his recent book on the Geneva arbitration.

At London, March 5th, dispatches from Calcutta report that the distress among the famine stricken people in Eastern Tishoot is increasing. In one village alone there have been eighteen deaths from starvation in four days. The number of applicants has increased from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand, within a week.

The new Parliament assembled on the 5th inst. The opening proceedings in the Chamber of Peers were formal, and uninteresting. In the House of Commons, Henry Stearns, Conservative, proposed and Lord Cavendish seconded a motion that Henry Bouverie Brand, Speaker of the last House, be declared Speaker of the present House. After eulogistic speeches, the motion was unanimously carried. Percy Herbert congratulated the Speaker on behalf of the absent Ministers, and Mr. Gladstone tendered him the compliments of the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone was most warmly received by the Liberal members when he entered the hall, and took his seat in front of the Opposition bench.

Jean Luie, the claimant's witness in the Tichborne case, was, on the 5th, fully committed for trial on a charge of perjury. Large crowds filled and surrounded the Court room in expectation of seeing the claimant himself on this occasion, but the latter was not allowed to appear in Court. Andrew Bogle, an old negro servant of the Tichborne family and one of the strongest witnesses for the claimant, has become hopelessly ill also. A verdict was rendered against Orton.

The search of the Parliament building, which has been customary since the discovery of the Guy Fawkes plot, was made on the 5th before the assembling of the Lords and Commons.

The Brazilian mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, February 8th, has arrived. The probability of war with the Argentine States, on account of the new insurrection in Paraguay, is increasing. Troops and vessels were going forward to Paraguay. At Buenos Ayres the selections were in progress, and were attended with intense excitement. The troops were being dispatched to various points on the frontier, and war with Brazil was looked upon as liable to break out at any moment. Munitions were arriving from the United States.

A telegram received at the Indian office says the Government will be obliged to maintain three millions of people three months, and that the expenditures on account of the Indian famine, till February last, are estimated at over $7,000,000.

The English War Office has received no official advices of the capture of the King of the Ashantees.

The remains of Dr. Livingstone will be transported from Africa to England at the public expense.

At London extensive preparations have been made for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were expected to arrive there on the 7th. The day will be observed as a holiday.

The members of the present and late government received the Royal command to attend a state dinner Monday last at Windsor Castle, where they would meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The 12th inst., which is appointed for the public entry of the Duke of Edinburgh and bride into London, will probably be observed as a complete holiday.

The London Observer says there was a meeting of the members of the late Ministry on the 7th. The impression that Gladstone had declined the active leadership of the Opposition during the ensuing session, is confirmed. The Marquis of Hartington is mentioned as his successor, but nothing has been decided yet.

A transport has arrived at Fort Vincent with the first detachment of troops of the Ashantee expedition returning to England.

Several prominent persons will be prosecuted for conspiracy with Orton to get possession of Tichborne.

A dispatch dated February 7, from Gen. Wolsley, says Coomassie has been captured and burnt. The King has fled, and the British troops have commenced their return march unhindered.

A dispatch of the 9th says: "An Ashantee messenger has just arrived, with a request for a treaty of peace. I will remain with the native troops until the 13th or 14th, to allow time for negotiations."

A London dispatch says: The steamship Russia, which arrived at Queenstown March 9th, reports passing the steamship Wisconsin on Saturday last with her machinery disabled and steaming slowly. The Wisconsin left New York for Liverpool Feb. 17.

The Daily News says Gladstone has announced his intention to relinquish definitely the leadership of the opposition, but he hopes he may be allowed to modify it to retirement during the present session.

Dispatches to the War Office from Gen. Wolsley say that no means were left untried to make a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without an article of plunder. Of the 34 officers who were first sent to organize the expedition four were killed, three died of fever and seven were wounded. The rains have commenced and marshes are swollen, impeding the homeward march of the troops.

France.

A Paris letter asserts that on the approach of March 16th, the Prince Imperial will have attained his majority and be of age to govern. It says, for several months past the Postoffice has been showing millions upon millions of Bonapartist tracts, hand-bills and songs over the country. The Provincial electors, both in town and country have received visiting cards, bearing the Prince Imperial's photograph, and underneath, the words "16 March, 1874, appel au peuple," and one cannot travel twenty miles out of Paris without hearing of Bonapartist agents at work in every village, as patiently and tenaciously as new world pioneers.

At Paris the sale of photographs of the Count DeChambord is prohibited.

The London Times of the 18th has the following telegram:

> PARIS, Feb. 17.—Much sensation has been caused here by an article in the Augsburger Allgemaine Zeitung, declaring that the preservation of the Turkish Empire is not a dogma with Germany, and that if Germany and Russia should desire to transform the whole map of Eastern Europe, no one would prevent them. Most of this evening's papers comment upon this article, and regard the eastern question as again opened.

Germany.

In the Reichstag, a motion is under discussion to deprive the Governor of Alsace of the power to declare a state of siege. Prince Bismarck made a strong speech on the 3d inst., against the motion. He declared he never expected Alsace would greet our institutions with applause; Alsace shared the responsibility of the war. The motion was rejected—138 to 196.

The Federal Council has ordered to be distributed to the States of the Empire a further instalment of 42,000,000 thalers of the French indemnity.

Cuba.

The El Balentine De La Gurra, a paper published by the Cuban forces at Comaguey, says "the revolution continues its unalterable march of progress, and hundreds of fields of battle have demonstrated our ability to cope with the tyrant in spite of his multitude of resources and material advantage, and if misfortune has struck from our reach much of the assistance that we might have received and expected, the arm of right and justice has wrested from the usurper the elements necessary to defeat and confound him."

A New York letter from Havana says that since the decrees were promulgated the natives among the Spanish volunteers are constantly deserting to the insurgents, and that whole families are fleeing to the mountains.

The report of the killing of ex President Cespedes by a San Quentin battalion is confirmed. The 27th of February, the troops captured a negro, who was ordered to be shot. He promised, if his life was spared, to lead his captors to Cespedes. The proposition was accepted, and the President was discovered with a few friends five leagues from Ascerratadero. His companions fired, but he could not escape, and fired upon the troops, led by a sergeant, who returned the fire, and Cespedes received bullets in his head and breast, causing instant death. His body was brought to Santiago de Cuba, and buried on the 28th ult.

Canada.

The Anglican Bishop of Ontario has formally excommunicated the Rev. J. B. Stacy, of Ottawa, Ontario, for participating in the Reform Church movement.

Russia.

At Berlin, March 4th, Bancroft, U. S. minister, issued invitations for a grand banquet in honor of the anniversary of President Grants's inauguration.

Spain.

At Madrid, March 4, the reported successes of the Carlists has aroused the national spirit of the people, who are now coming to the aid of the Government in its efforts to crush the insurrection. Contributions of money and clothing are pouring in, and all the theaters in this city have given performances in aid of the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities, offering moral and material support.

The latest advices from Bilboa report that the Carlists keep up their bombardment. About two hundred shells are thrown into the city daily.

A Havana letter says that rumors of severe fighting in Central department are current; also of an expedition having landed at Guanaha, near Nuevilas, with Jordan in command. The Spanish troops were in full retrogade on the 11th of February, bound for Puerto Principe, their starting point, when they were attacked seven times at a place called Maja Casobe. They say the object of the retrogade movement was to place their wounded in a place of safety, and that the assailing force at Maja Casobe, suddenly took to flight. The Cubans say their ammunition ran short, and orders were given to cease firing. If they had had an abundant supply, they would have driven the Spaniards right into the heart of Puerto Principe.

A London (England) dispatch from St. Jean de Luze says the Carlists have kept up a steady bombardment in front of Bilboa for the last six days.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

News From all the Points.

At a meeting of the Columbus Police Commissioners Monday, the Mayor offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within the corporate limits, and pledging themselves to see that such an ordinance is enforced. This is considnred the greatest blow thus far struck here for temperance.

The interest in the ladies' temperance movement continues unabated at Indianapolis. A meeting of 200 or 300 ladies was held at the Park Street Methodist Church, and committees appointed to canvass the entire city. An examination of the petitions on file in the Commissioner's office for permits to sell liquor, disclosed the fact that many of the names attached thereto, were those of persons long since dead, as well as those who were doing the State service in the penitentiary, and a large number are the names of prominent citizens who are said to be forgeries. The clergymen of the city give the movement almost unanimous support. A mass meeting will soon be held in one of the leading churches.

At an election held in Paducah, Ky., a vote was taken to suppress drinking saloons in that city. There was considerable excitement. Both parties worked hard for the victory. The whisky men gained the day by about 50 majority.

A summary of the temperance movement in Ohio from 60 Ohio villages and towns, shows 11 towns in which liquor selling has been entirely stopped, and over 40 in which from five to 26 places of selling liquor have been closed. The work everywhere is going on vigorously.

A surrender is reported at Richmond, Ind., where the work is vigorous.

Whisky dealers in Cincinnati say the trade begins to feel the effects of the movement. The Methodist Ministers of Cincinnati at a general meeting called a general meeting of Ministers and men and women interested in the temperance movement, to confer on the question of the expediency of encouraging the women to commence the movement in Cincinnati.

At Leavenworth, Ks., the temperance war has actually begun. A large number of Christian ladies and gentlemen met in mass prayer meeting in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening.—About 40 persons volunteered to go to the Saratoga saloon to hold prayer meeting. As they entered the door they were met by the proprietors, Jennison & Miller.—Col. Jennison made a speech, telling them that any hour of the day the ladies would be welcome to come and pray, but no men would be admitted for that purpose, but at night he could not allow it. He would permit no interference with his business, as he made his living by it, having a wife and family to support and being frequently called on to aid churches. If the ladies come in the day time, he would provide a nice lunch, and if they desire, would himself lead the meeting. They went outside and held a prayer meeting for about half an hour. Mrs. Judge Delahey is one of the leading spirits among the ladies.

The Supreme Council of the United Friends of Temperance is now in annual session in New Orleans. Eight Grand Councils are represented, embracing 635 subordinate Councils, with a membership of 3,258, although the order is only one year old. The following resolutions were adopted on Thursday:

Resolved, That the delegates of the Supreme Council of United Friends of Temperance hail with pleasure the grand and sublime movement inaugurated by the women of Ohio and other States against the iniquitous liquor traffic, and wish them God speed in their noble undertaking.

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice over the uprising of the Christian women of the country against this gigantic evil of the age, and send them words of cheer from Louisiana.

At San Francisco, Cala., the women of that city have organized a praying crusade, and commence the war on Monday next.

The Supreme Council of the Liquor Dealers' Association request all persons connected with the Association to close their places of business Sundays. The Mayor has issued a proclamation giving notice that in consequence of the interpretation placed by the Court of Common Pleas on the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, the police have been instructed to aid in bringing violators to justice. The District Attorney says he will bring to trial all cases of the violation of the Sunday liquor law, the same as other cases.

A Gazette special reports immense temperance meetings at Zanesville, O., and Madison, Ind.

Reports from small towns where the work has begun say that it is unabated.

Judge Smith, of Warren county, Ohio, dissolved the order restraining the ladies of the town of Morrow from praying in front of saloons, and refused an injunction on the ground that the petitioners were engaged in the business of violating the law, and could have no protection of the law in its violation.

Rev. Chas. Hermann, of the German Protestant Church, at Hamilton, Ohio, preached vigorously against the movement.

The women of Dayton gave the saloonists a truce Saturday, and devoted themselves to prayer and recruiting the marching column, which is too light for the heavy campaign before them. By Tuesday or Wednesday they hope to move in column by division, several hundred strong. The saloonists are getting exasperated, and if some of them treat the ladies rudely, it will not be surprising.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Vicar-General Turner, of St. James Cathedral, referred to the temperance crusade, and urged the congregation to give the movement all the aid in their power. During the day a number of ladies presented themselves at a large number of liquor saloons, and distributed tracts to all who entered.

The threatened prosecution of the temperance crusaders in Piqua, O., by the saloon keepers, was realized on Thursday. Summons were served on four or five ladies and their husbands, including several preachers, notifying them to appear before Mayor Garvey, on Saturday at 8 o'clock to answer to the charge of trespass, etc. The plaintiffs in the case have retained the Hon. J. F. McKinney and S. Johnston, and the defendants will, without doubt, be represented by M. H. Jones and N. F. Wilbur. These gentlemen embrace the legal talent of Piqua, and the trial will be hotly contested. Money has been placed at the disposal of the ladies. The excitement is very great, and the result of the trial is looked forward to with the deepest solicitude by all parties. It has been determined to commence the prosecution of the saloon keepers, and it is said that witnesses can be readily obtained to testify against them.

A mass meeting of ladies interested in the temperance movement, was held in Roberts' Park Methodist Church, Indianapolis, on Tuesday afternoon. Between 400 and 500 persons were present, and the organization of the association, to be called "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union," was fully completed by the election of a President, Vice President, and other officers. The following platform was adopted:

1st. It shall be the object of this Association to endeavor by all the means in our power, to suppress intemperance. We do for this object, pledge ourselves to God and to each other.

2d. We do now invite all Christians to us in this truly Christian work.

3d. We will continue this work until our efforts are crowned with success.

4th. We will, to accomplish this, avail ourselves of all the power placed in our hands as law-abiding citizens.

The attempt to organize a Women's Temperance crusade in Chicago has been virtually abandoned, even before it had taken any definite form. At a meeting of the ladies interested in the cause on Tuesday, some of the most prominent movers in the matter announced their intention of giving up the attempt, as neither the press or the clergy of the city sustained the movement. There is a general feeling among all classes that the plan which has worked successfully in smaller towns, would prove a failure in Chicago. Some of the wholesale liquor dealers assert that the temperance movement in the country has already affected their business unfavorably.

The National Temperance Society is receiving many orders for books and tracts from various sections of the country.

Judge Platt sustained the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners in holding that ale and beer must be regarded as "intoxicating liquors," and admitted their jurisdiction to revoke a license for selling beer on Sunday.

A large temperance mass meeting was held Tuesday March 3d, in Dr. Cuyler's Church, Brooklyn. The edifice was crowded. On the platform were a number of New York and Brooklyn clergymen. Services were opened with prayer and singing. After a brief address by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Mr. Steele spoke of the great work accomplished in the West. He said the temperance movement was peculiarly a woman's movement, the two great weapons of contest being prayer and love. Rev. Mr. Haynes, Methodist, said this was peculiarly a religious movement. The women were accomplishing what men had attempted and failed in doing. The Sons of Temperance, Washington movement and temperance movement had failed. Rev. Dr. Duryea also spoke. Resolutions condemning the liquor traffic were passed.

At the charter election in Gloversville, N. Y., on the 3d, 1,160 votes were polled upon the issue of license or no license, resulting in a decisive victory by 594 majority for no license. A grand ratification meeting is now in progress to celebrate the event.

The druggists of Columbus, O., held a meeting on the 4th inst., to consider the situation. Twelve of them signed a pledge not to sell or give away alcoholic liquor except for medicinal, chemical, mechanical or sacramental purposes, and in either case to parties personally known to the druggist, or upon a physician's prescription. Those signing this pledge embraced nearly all the prominent druggists of the city.

At the prayer meeting Wednesday afternoon, the committee appointed to call on the Ohio Assembly relatively to the movement, reported that they had interviewed several Legislators, and were told that before any special privileges to hold service in the State House could be granted, they must know just what services would be held. Colonel W. H. Free, of New Lexington, who has recently become converted to temperance, made a rousing speech, attracting general attention. He admitted that he had been a drunkard for the past 6 years, and had twice been attacked with delirium tremens, but after persistent efforts, he had conquered the vice, and was now living a sober life, and doing what he could to save others. Jacobs, proprietor of a wine room, to show his contempt for the crusaders, has placed a brilliant head-light in the second story of his building on Town street.

The Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as women and children are the chief sufferers of the untold evils of intemperance, it is eminently appropriate that the female sex should take the most active part in the efforts of the day for the suppression of this universally acknowledged immorality; and we look with the deepest interest on the women's movement in regard to temperance, and cherish the hope that Divine Providence will direct and overrule it for permanent good.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board no great success in temperance reform can be expected till the Christian Church and ministry take a decided stand on the side of total abstinence.

Two liquor saloons surrendered on Thursday in Bellefontaine. One appeared at the mass meeting and made a statement, signed the liquor dealers' pledge, and then on bended knees, asked the ladies to pray for him. The ladies are gaining large accessions to their ranks daily. A new league was formed Thursday afternoon. All hail! the day of redemption draws nigh!

An immense temperance meeting was held at Cincinnati Thursday, filling Wesley Chapel, the most capacious church in the city to overflowing. Thane Miller was made President, and Rev. Geo. B. Bercher, Secretary. Nearly every Protestant Church in the city was represented by its pastor. The meeting was announced as a preliminary one in order to ascertain what was the best thing to do. Short speeches were made by about a dozen men and women. Much time was spent in singing and praying. Among these speakers were Dr. Neilson, Lane Seminary, Dr. Stanton, editor of the Herald and Presbyter. The announcement was made that the ladies would hold meetings Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, and the meeting adjourned to meet again in Wesley Chapel. No resolutions were adopted. The speeches, many of them, related to the women by whom the movement had been carried on in country towns. The audience gave most serious attention, and remained late.

At Philadelphia, on Friday, a committee of citizens presented Mayor Stokely with a petition with 4,000 signatures attached, asking the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law. The Mayor stated that whatever rule was laid down by the Judges of the Quarter Sessions, he would follow. He had been waiting for two years for an expression by the Court of a rule to guide him in the line of evidence required to secure the conviction of offenders.

At Leavenworth, Kan., on Friday night a temperance mass meeting was largely attended, in spite of the inclement weather. Much enthusiasm was manifested. No saloons were visited. The ladies called a meeting of their members for the purpose of organization and perfecting plans, to be held Monday afternoon. Churches are to devote Sunday to prayer for the good of the cause. A determination is expressed to commence a general series of day visitations as soon as an organization is effected.

At Medina, Ind., the temperance movement possesses the whole town. Public speaking and prayer meetings in behalf of the cause are held three times a day. The ladies called in a body on the County Commissioners on Friday, and prevented the granting of three applications for permits to sell liquor.

At Columbus, O., the crusaders on Friday adopted the plan of working by committees; a number of the ladies moving around in carriages and omnibuses, the weather being bad. Arrangements have been made for two visits daily to the principal restaurants of the city, by ladies who have been in the habit of getting their party supplies there, and who propose to forbid wines hereafter. The saloon department of Ohmer's depot restaurant has been closed, which is the first signal victory of the crusade in Columbus.

At Bellefontaine, O., one of the liquor sellers surrendered on Friday and another was closed up by the owner of the room. The results here have been most valuable. One week ago we had twelve places in the limits where intoxicating liquors were sold, besides drug stores, and at this date we have only six places besides the drug stores, and our drug men stand solemnly pledged not to sell any liquors to be used as a beverage. Mr. James Jordon, who has just given up his business as a liquor dealer, is addressing a large audience in the Lutheran Church with great effect.

On Friday, at Indianapolis, a mass meeting of the friends of the ladies' temperance movement was held at Masonic Hall, at which Hon. Jas. Porter, a prominent attorney, and ex-member of Congress, presided, and Hon. Wm. Curry, was Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. R. T. Brown.—Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, including Rev. Dr. Halladay, Dr. Abbott, and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor and hearty sympathy with the woman's movement, and look for it under God to arouse a public sentiment which will finally banish intemperance from our land; and that we pledge to them our aid and assistance in every practicable way, by giving time and money as they shall call upon us.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to learn why the laws are not strictly enforced, especially the nine o'clock clause of the temperance law, and learn who are the delinquent officers, and what steps are necessary to compel them to do their duty in this regard.

At Cincinnati, on Friday, a woman's temperance meeting at the First Presbyterian Church was attended by three hundred ladies. Most of the time was spent in prayer. A committee of six was appointed to select permanent officers for the Woman's Temperance League, and a meeting was appointed at Wesley Chapel for Saturday afternoon.

The Wesley Chapel Temperance meeting of the 7th was immense, all the standing room being taken. Mayor Johnson was on the stage. Hon. C. W. Rowland presided. Brief speeches were made by men and women. Much time was spent in prayer and singing. Another mass meeting was appointed for Monday night at Wesley Chapel. A Union Temperance meeting of these churches was appointed for Sunday night. Several ministers announced that they would preach on temperance on Sunday. J. C. Van Pelt spoke. He said he saw many Cincinnati saloon-keepers in the audience.—The interest appears to be well wrought up. The attention was excellent. The following resolution from eight firms, wholesale druggists, was read:

"WHEREAS, We believe the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage is productive of evil, its misuse a positive injury, its excessive use the source of many crimes which the law is called upon to suppress and punish; therefore we, the wholesale druggists of Cincinnati, feel that every movement that will tend to mitigate or suppress this evil should have our moral support and aid in good faith, therefore,

Resolved, That we, as wholesale druggists of Cincinnati, will not sell or fill any orders for spirituous liquors, except to physicians or druggists; that we will not sell or fill orders for it when we have reason to believe it is to be sold or used as a beverage."

Friday, March 6th, will be a memorable day in the annals of Dayton. The Women's League, in two divisions of about 20 women each, commanded by Mrs. Rev. Dr. Weakly, wife of Presiding Elder Weakly, of the Cincinnati Conference, and Mrs. J. Parry Thomas, a handsome married young lady, marched upon the 200 bar rooms of Dayton through a drenching rain and sloppy streets. When the column marched from the English Luthern Church, after making prayers, the commotion on the streets was intense. The saloonists were instantly notified to put their houses in order, and stood guard. They were vividly agitated; a natural consequence of an assault to which no physical or even legal resistance could be offered.

At New York, March 7th, the ladies who have been meeting in private and praying for the success of the crusade against the liquor dealers, collected for the first time in a mass meeting and considered the best course to pursue to win over those church members who lease their houses to keepers of saloons and worse places.

The women prayed in a church on the Heights in Brooklyn Friday. Resolutions were adopted favoring the daily and weekly temperance meetings in different parts of the city, the circulation of pledges among all classes, and the remonstrance with landlords and liquor sellers. Bands of six women are to be assigned to a limited number of saloons, quietly to visit and try to pursuade dealers to give up the traffic. A mass meeting is called for Dr. Talmadges' Tabernacle

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton—⅛c advance at 16[illegible]c for middling uplands. Flour is quiet; receipts 11,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; $6 35@6 75 for extra state; $6 35@7 60 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat is 1c better, light supply; receipts 67,000 bu; sales 38,000 bu at 151@153c for No 2 Chicago; 156c for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye quiet. Corn scarce and 1@2c better; receipts 10,000 bu; sales 31,000 bu at 84@87 for new western mixed afloat. Barley is dull and in buyers' favor. Oats is firmer; receipts 13,000 bu; sales 36,000 bu at 63@64c for mixed western; 64@65½c for white. Pork firm at $16 12½@16 25 for new mess. Cut Meats steady. Beef quiet. Lard firm; 9⅝c for steam. Whiskey 97c. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—6½c for crude and 15c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, March 10.—Flour—The market, in sympathy with the improved feeling in Wheat, is generally 25c per bbl higher at $4 50 for Fine; $5 00 for Superfine; $6 50 Extra; $7 00@8 00 for Double Extra and Fancy, and $6 75 for Buckwheat per bbl. Wheat—The market is strong but not active and prices are higher at 148c for Amber spot and 150½@151c seller April. No 2 Amber—nothing doing; Extra White Michigan was held at 165c, without buyers; No 1 White Michigan 158c; No 2 White Michigan held at 145c, without takers; White Wabash Wheat was inactive and nominal; Red Wheat was in fair request at 151c for No 1 Red Wabash and 144c for No 2; No 3 Red was in request at 13[illegible]c and Rejected Red at 122c, without sellers. Spring Wheat was last sold at 125c for No 2 and 100c for Rejected; White Spring was offered for sale at 135c, without purchasers. Corn—The market exhibits an upward tendency, but is not active except for options for High-mixed: spot High-mixed sold at 68@68½c; seller March 68½c; seller May 71c; seller June 72c and seller July 73c; New High-mixed ½@1c better at 65@66c spot and 68c seller April. In Low-mixed Corn parties were apart with 66½c asked and 66c bid; New Corn 65c; No Grade Corn sold at 62c for new; Damaged Corn was in request at 56c, without sellers; White and Yellow Corn was for sale at 69c for regular and 67 for new, without takers. Oats—The market exhibits increased animation, with No 1 in request at 51c, without sale; No 2, 48c; Michigan in fair request with last sales at 48c; Rejected Oats were in request at 44c, without sellers. Seeds—The market for Clover is strong and higher at $5 50 for common and $5 75 for mammoth; Timothy $3 25 for prime; Flax Seed 175@200c. Dressed Hogs dull, with heavy weights nominally $5 50; smalls sales of pigs are reported at $6 00. Lard—9c for prime in bbls and kegs. Tallow—6½c for mutton and 7c for beef. Butter—35c for fresh. Eggs—18@20c for fresh. Potatoes—110c for common and mixed, and 120c for peach blows. Mill Feed—$19@$20 for bran; $20@$21 for shorts, and $22 for fine middlings per ton. Poultry—10@11c for chickens and 11@12c for turkeys dressed, per lb. Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, 1st and 2ds, dry, $65; Culls, $25@2[illegible]; Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; Oak ship timber $300; Whitewood, $25@28; Ash lumber, $2[illegible]@25; Butternut, 1st and 2d, $40@45; Walnut flooring, $50; Walnut timber, 4c. Pine Lumber—The market exhibits a firmer feeling, with Clear at $50; Second Clear $45; Common boards, $15; Stock Boards, $16; Fencing, $12; Joists and Scantling, $15@20. Shingles in moderate demand; A 1, 18 sawed, $5; No 1 do, $3.75; No 2, $2.50@[illegible]; A 1 18 shaved, $[illegible]. Lath, $2.75. Cedar Posts, 20c.

OSWEGO, March 7—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, 157@158c. Corn quiet at 79c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at 200c.

CHICAGO, March 9—10:11 A. M.—Wheat, 122½c seller April; 127c seller May. Corn firmer at 65½c seller May; 62½c seller April.

MILWAUKEE, March 9—10:2[illegible] A. M.—Wheat, No. 1, 128c; No. 2, 124c cash; 124½c seller April; 128½c seller May. Receipts, 35,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu.

DETROIT, March 9.—Wheat quiet and firm; extra 160c; No 1, 154c; No 2, 14[illegible]c bid; amber nominal. Corn and Oats neglected. Barley weak. Clover seed higher at $5 30.

BUFFALO, March 9.—Wheat quiet; car lots No. 2 Milwaukee Club sold at 141c; do, 150c. Corn dull and strong; 4 cars new at 72c on track; 1 car yellow, 75c. Oats dull; 1 car western, 52c on track.

CLEVELAND, March 7—quiet, nominally unchanged. Wheat—No 1 red, 156c; No 2, do, 145c. Corn—steady; old mixed, 67@68c; new do, 64@65c. Oats—dull; No 1 State, 47c; No 2 do, 47c; white, 50c. Petroleum dull; standard white, 12½@13c; State test, 15½c, 16½@17c in car lots.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Flour firmer. Wheat firm; sales at 143@145c. Corn firm at 60@62c. Oats firm at 47@54c. Cotton steady at 15¾c. Whiskey firm at 93c. Provisions quiet. Pork firm; held at $15 25. Lard firm; steam 8¾@9c; kettle 9@9¼c. Bulk meats firm; held at 5¾@7½@8c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 9c.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher; No 2 spring 122c; No 3 fall 148c. Corn firmer at 63c on east track and elevator. Oats firmer at 47½c on east track. Barley unchanged. Rye firm at 33c. Whiskey steady at 93c. Pork firm at $1[illegible]@$15 50 for small lots. Dry salt meats firm; no movement in round lots. Bacon firm at 6¾c, 8¾c and 9c. Lard firm at 8¾c. Hogs steady; light, $4@4 50; medium, $4 95@5 00; heavy, $5 10@5 30; receipts, 2,475.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—Flour firmer; superfine, $5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6 75@7 25. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, $7 50@8 00. Wheat quiet and weak; western red, 160@165c; amber, 170@172c; white, 175@185c. Rye steady at 9[illegible]c. Corn higher; yellow, 77@78c; mixed, 79c. Oats dull; white, 57@65c; mixed, 57c. Petroleum—crude, 10½@10¾c; refined, 14½@14¾c March; 15@15¼c April. Whiskey, 97c.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour steady; prices unchanged; western superfine, $5 00@5 75; do extra, $6 00@6 75; family, $7 25@8 50. Wheat in good demand and firm; Ohio and Indiana red, 150@165; western spring, 145@155c; choice white, 180@185c; fair to prime, 160@175c; common to fair, 145@155c; western spring, 143@150c. Corn firmer; mixed western 80c. Oats dull and unchanged; western, 55@56c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork $16@$16 25. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c. Bacon firmer and higher, with an active jobbing demand; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides, 9@9½c. Hams—sugar-cured, 12@13c. Lard firm at 9½c. Butter steady and unchanged; western rolls, [illegible]@42c; Northwestern tub, 40@44c. Coffee unchanged; fair to good Rio, 24½@25c. Whiskey dull and nominal.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Business to a very fair extent has been transacted in the wool market during the past week, considering that the occurrence of a holiday interrupted trade somewhat; prices have been firmly maintained. Sales of the week are as follows: Mixed scoured, 60@75c; X and XX Ohio fleece, 55@55½c; Western do, 50@55c; unwashed do, 38@50c; medium scoured do, 65c; Texas, 27½@34½c; Western do, 23@28c; low do, 30½c; Eastern do, 36c; X and super pulled, 48@55c; low do, 30c; combing do, 52½c; X Michigan fleece, 51½c; No 1 do, 50½c; spring California, 30c; do and lambs', 25c; low do, 22c; Red Bluff, 27½c; pulled Cape, 62½c; Turkey, 23c; low foreign noils, 45c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Wool firmer, higher, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia double extra and above, 56@57½c; extra, 55@57c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 53@58c; medium, 54@56c; coarse, 45@50c; combing washed, 65@70c; combing unwashed, 43@45c; Canada combing, 62@65c; fine unwashed, 35@38c; coarse and medium washed, 36@38c; tub washed, 54@56½c; extra and merino pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 45@50c.

BOSTON, March 7.—Wool firm. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX and above, 52½@57c; Michigan, 49@54c; Wisconsin, Western, Maine and New York, 49@52½c; combing and delaine fleeces, 55@62½c; tub, 38c; scoured, 45@105c; noils, 43@45c.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 9.—Beef Cattle—Arrivals, 219 cars; best, $6 00@6 25; medium, $5 25@5 75; common, $4 75@5 00; stockers, $4 00@4 75; bulls, $3 00@3 50. Hogs—Arrivals, 65 cars; best Philadelphia, $6 00@6 25; Yorkers, $5 00@5 40. Sheep—Arrivals, 24 cars; best, $7 00@7 50; medium, $6 25@7 00; common, $4 00@6 00.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head. The market was dull for shipping grades, buyers holding off for a decline; a few lots of good to choice steers sold at $5 [illegible]; good Cherokees, $4 [illegible]; stockers, $4 [illegible]; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head. The market was active, firm and higher at $[illegible] for common to medium and $[illegible] for fair to choice; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head. The market was fairly active and prices steady at $[illegible] for good to very choice; shipments, [illegible] head.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Beeves—Receipts to-day and yesterday, 4,020 head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against 6,710 head for the same time last week. The quality was below the average, with but few extra or fancy steers shown. The market was moderately active at previous prices—[illegible] for Texans and [illegible] for common to prime native steers. Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts, [illegible] head, making [illegible] head for the week, against [illegible] head the same time last week. The demand was a shade better and a fair business done at [illegible] for fancy fleeces; common to medium quoted at [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply [illegible] head for the week, against [illegible] head last week. The market was inactive at [illegible] for ordinary to fair live hogs, with a few choice sold at [illegible]. Dressed in fair demand at [illegible] for western and [illegible] for city.